The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2703. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, Nominated for President.

The Late Senatorial Contest in Illinois to be Re-Fought on a Wider Field.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, the Candidate for Vice-President.

Disappointment of the Friends of Mr. Seward.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM

Reception of the Nominations in this City.

How They are Hailed Throughout the North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18.

The work of the Convention is ended. The youngster who, with ragged trousers, used barefoot to drive his father's oxen and spend his days in splitting rails, has risen to high eminence, and ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, is declared its candidate for President by the National Republican Party.

This result was effected by the change of votes in the Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Vermont, and Massachusetts Delegations.

Mr. SEWARD'S friends assert indignantly, and with a great deal of feeling, that they were grossly deceived and betrayed. The recusants endeavored to mollify New-York by offering her the Vice-Presidency, and agreeing to support any man she might name, but they declined the position, though they remain firm in the ranks, having moved to make LINCOLN'S nomination unanimous. Mr. SEWARD'S friends feel greatly chagrined and disappointed.

Western pride is gratified by this nomination, which plainly indicates the departure of political supremacy from the Atlantic States.

The prominent candidates for Vice-Presidency were Messrs. HICKMAN, BANKS, CLAY and REEDER. Pennsylvania desired HICKMAN. New-York, in order to resent the conduct of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Kentucky, favored Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine; and on the second ballot cast her whole strength for him, and it was owing to this, and the desire to conciliate New-York, that his nomination was so promptly secured.

Immense enthusiasm exists, and everything here would seem to indicate a spirited and successful canvass. The city is alive with processions, meetings, music and noisy demonstrations. One hundred guns were fired this evening.

The Convention was the most enthusiastic ever known in the country, and if one were to judge from appearances here, the ticket will sweep the country.

Great inquiry has been made this afternoon into the history of Mr. LINCOLN. The only evidence that he has a history as yet discovered, is that he had a stump canvass with Mr. DOUGLAS, in which he was beaten. He is not very strong at the West, but is unassailable in his private character.

Many of the delegates went home this evening by the 9 o'clock train. Others leave in the morning.

A grand excursion is planned to Rock Island and Davenport, and another to Milwaukee and Madison, and still another over the Illinois Central, over the prairies. These will detain a great many of the delegates and the editorial fraternity.

The Wigwam is as full as ever—filled now by thousands of original LINCOLN men, who they "always knew" would be nominated, and who first suggested his name, who are shouting themselves hoarse over the nomination. "What was it WEBSTER said when TAYLOR was nominated?" ask the opponents of LINCOLN. "What was the result of the election?" retort LINCOLN'S friends.

Thirty-three guns were fired from the top of the Tremont House.

The dinner referred to in Tuesday evening's dispatch was a private one, and I regret that inaccurate reading of it should have misrepresented the position of the delegation as regards Mr. GREELEY. His right to act as he deemed best politically, was not denied, and consequently there was no defence of his career needed.

Massachusetts delegates, with their brass band, are parading the streets, calling at the various headquarters of the other delegations, serenading and bidding them farewell. "Hurrah for LINCOLN and HAMLIN—Illinois and Maine!" is the universal shout, and sympathy for the bottom dog is the all-pervading sentiment.

The "Wide-Awakes," numbering about two thousand men, accompanied by thousands of citizens, have a grand torch-light procession. The German Republican Club has another. The office of the *Press and Tribune* is brilliantly illuminated, and has a large transparency over the door, saying, "For President, Honest Old ABE." A bonfire thirty feet in circumference burns in front of the Tremont House, and illumines the city for miles around. The city is one blaze of illumination. Hotels, stores and private residences, shining with hundreds of patriotic dips. ENOUGH. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18.

The Wigwam was closely packed for a full hour before the Convention assembled this morning. The interest in the proceedings appears on the increase as the time for balloting approaches. A crowd, numbered by thousands, has been outside the building since 9 o'clock, anxiously awaiting intelligence from the inside. Arrangements have been made for passing the result of the ballots up from the platform to the roof of the building and through the sky-light—men being stationed above to convey speedily the intelligence to the multitude in the streets.

A large procession was formed by the various delegations to march to the Hall, preceded by bands of music, New-York being by far the most numerous.

As the delegates entered on the platform, the surer-al distinguished men were greeted with rounds of applause by the audience.

The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. GREEN, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Three or four meetings were held at a distance outside, and during the silence of the prayer in the Convention the roars and shouts of these meetings could be distinctly heard in the Wigwam.

The President, on opening the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain as much as possible from applause, and to preserve as far as consistent the decorum and dignity of the meeting.

The President announced an invitation for an excursion over the Chicago and Galena Railroad; also, a communication from the workingmen of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, New-York, in favor of bestowing the Government lands on actual settlers, and for arresting the further sale of the public lands.

Both communications were ordered to be entered on the record.

The President announced the motion pending to be, to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, announced that in consequence of the adoption by the Convention of the rule restricting the vote of Maryland to the number of Delegates present, the delegation had last evening filled up its number, and asked leave to present the credentials of five new Delegates to fill the number from that State.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, inquired whether the five additional votes now added would increase the vote to sixteen or leave it at eleven, which was the number of votes assigned to that State by the report of the Committee on Credentials. If it designed to increase the vote above eleven, he was opposed to it.

W. T. COLE, of Maryland, said that Maryland had been entitled to eleven votes only because the necessary number of delegates for the sixteen votes were not present. The delegation had power, by the action of the State Convention, to fill vacancies. They had now done so, under that authority, and claimed right to cast a full vote.

The President said he understood the rule adopted in the report of the Committee on Credentials to have restricted Maryland to eleven votes. The additional delegates would not entitle them to a greater vote.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, desired to correct the error of the Chair. As he understood, the number was only limited because the delegates were not present. The delegation had a right to fill vacancies, and had done so in consequence of the rule adopted yesterday by the Convention.

Mr. ARMOUR, of Maryland, protested against the reception of the credentials of new delegates. Eleven representatives only were present from his State. The delegation had met without his knowledge, and without the knowledge of at least more than one delegate, and filled up their numbers with men who lived, God only knows where. A resident of the State had been refused admission to the delegation, and what object his colleagues had in filling the delegation with non-residents he did not know. He hoped the motion to admit these delegates would be voted down.

The motion to admit the extra delegates was lost amidst applause.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United State.

WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but only to ask if at this time it is in order to put candidates in nomination.

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair considers it in order to name candidates without debate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania drew attention to the fact that delegates' seats were occupied by outsiders.

A VOICE—The same here in Ohio.

The PRESIDENT—This affords an opportunity to the Chair to read a communication just received from the doorkeepers. The communication stated that Delegates as soon as they got into the hall passed their tickets out to friends. The officers, therefore, found it impossible to prevent the admission of outsiders, but the fault rested with the Delegates.

The President suggested that the only method to pursue would be for each delegate to claim his own seat with rigor.

After some delay, occasioned by the clearing of the platform and distributing ballots, the Convention proceeded to ballot.

WM. M. EVARTS rose and said: I beg leave to offer the name of WM. H. SEWARD as a candidate before this Convention for the nomination of President of the United States.

This nomination was received with loud and long continued applause.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, rose and said: Mr. President, I beg leave to offer as a candidate before this Convention for President of the United States the name of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

The crowded audience greeted this nomination with perfectly deafening applause, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued for several minutes, the wildest excitement and enthusiasm prevailing. At the close of the applause some hisses were heard, but the pressure for LINCOLN was tremendous.

Mr. DUDLEY, of New-Jersey, presented the name of WM. E. DAYTON. [Light applause.]

Gov. REEDER, of Pennsylvania—The State of Pennsylvania desires to present as her candidate the name of SIMON CAMERON. [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, put forward the name of SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland—I am instructed by the State of Indiana to second the motion of ABRAM LINCOLN. [Another outburst of enthusiastic applause from the body of the hall, mingled with some hisses.]

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, nominated EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, said on the part of Michigan—I desire to say that the Republicans of that State second the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD for the Presidency.

Tremendous applause followed this speech, thousands of those present rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and swelling the applause to a thundering roar through several minutes. This was followed by some hisses and loud applause for LINCOLN, when the friends of SEWARD again rallied, determined not to be put down in applause by the friends of LINCOLN. At this second trial of the lungs, however, it was evident that the crowd was more divided than at first appeared, and the Lincoln men apparently had the majority.

TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, nominated JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, for the Presidency. [Loud applause.]

CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, on the part of his State, here rose and seconded the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD.

Upon this another scene of the greatest enthusiasm and tumultuous excitement ensued.

Mr. NORTH, of Minnesota, also seconded, on the part of Minnesota, the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. WILSON, of Kansas—The delegates and people of Kansas second the nomination. [Renewed cheers.]

Mr. DELANE, of Ohio—On the part of a large number of people of Ohio, I desire to second the nomination of the man who can split rails and maul Democrats, ABRAM LINCOLN. [Rounds of applause by Lincoln men.]

A Delegate from Iowa also seconded the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, on the part of that State, amid renewed excitement and applause.

A VOICE—ABE LINCOLN has it by the sound now Let us ballot.

Cheers and hisses.

Judge LOGAN, of Illinois—Mr. President, in order or out of order, I propose this Convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee.

Hisses and cries of "No," "No;" "Call the roll."

The PRESIDENT—If the Convention will get over this inexpressible excitement, the roll will be called.

After some further excitement, the calling of the roll commenced, the applause at the different announcements being with difficulty checked.

When Maryland was called, the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for BATES, two Delegates claiming their right to individual votes.

After some discussion, the Convention rejected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and received the votes of the Delegates separately.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Maine	10	N. Hampshire	1	Massachu'ts	21
New-York	70	Pennsylvania	1½	Maryland	3
Virginia	8	Kentucky	5	Michigan	12
Texas	4	Wisconsin	10	Iowa	2
California	8	Minnesota	8	Kansas	6
Nebraska	2	Dis. of Col.	2		
Total					173½

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Maine	6	N. Hampshire	7	Massach'ts	4
Connecticut	2	Pennsylvania	4	Virginia	11
Kentucky	6	Ohio	8	Indiana	26
Illinois	22	Iowa	2	Nebraska	1
Total					102

FOR MR. BATES.

Rhode Island	1	Connecticut	7	Maryland	8
Delaware	6	Missouri	18	Texas	2
Iowa	1	Oregon	5		
Total					48

FOR MR. CAMERON.

Pennsylvania	47½	Virginia	1	Iowa	1
Nebraska	1				
Total					50½

FOR MR. M'LEAN.

Rhode Island	5	Pennsylvania	1	Kentucky	1
Ohio	4	Iowa	1		
Total					12

FOR MR. CHASE.

N. Hampshire	1	Rhode Island	1	Connecticut	2
Kentucky	8	Iowa	1	Ohio	34
Nebraska	2				
Total					49

FOR MR. WADE.

Connecticut	1	Kentucky	2		
Total					3

FOR MR DAYTON.

New-Jersey	14

FOR MR. READ.

Rhode Island	1

FOR MR. FREMONT.

New-Hampshire	1

FOR MR. COLLAMER.

Vermont	10

FOR MR. SUMNER.

Kentucky	1
Whole number of votes	465
Necessary to a choice	233

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. CAMERON'S name was withdrawn.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

N. Hampshire	9	Vermont	10	R. Island	3
Pennsylvania	48	Delaware	6	Kentucky	9
Ohio	14	Iowa	5		
Total					181

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Massachusetts	22	New-Jersey	4	Pennsyl'va.	2½
Kentucky	7	Texas	6	Nebraska	3
Total					181½

SCATTERING.

Bates, 35; McLean, 8; Chase, 42½; Cameron, 2; Dayton, 10; C. M. Clay, 2.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was taken amidst excitement, and cries of "the ballot." Intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Massachusetts	8	Rhode-Island	5	New-Jersey	8
Penn. (appl.)	52	Maryland	9	Kentucky	13
Ohio, (appl.)	29	Oregon	4		

This gave LINCOLN 230½ votes, or within 1½ of a nomination.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes and giving them to LINCOLN, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

The Convention immediately became wildly excited.

A large portion of the delegates who had kept tally, at once said the struggle was decided, and half the Convention rose cheering, shouting, and waving hats.

The audience took up the cheers, and the confusion became deafening.

State after State rose, striving to change their votes to the winning candidate, but the noise and enthusiasm rendered it impossible for the delegates to make themselves heard.

Mr. MCCRILLIS, of Maine, making himself heard, said that the young giant of the West is now of age. Maine now casts for him her 16 votes.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, changed the vote of that State, giving 18 to Mr. LINCOLN and 8 to Mr. SEWARD.

Intelligence of the nomination was now conveyed to the men on the roof of the building, who immediately made the outside multitude aware of the result. The first roar of the cannon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people, and at the same moment a man appeared in the hall bringing a large painting of Mr. LINCOLN. The scene at this time beggars description—11,000 inside and 20,000 or 30,000 outside were yelling and shouting at once. Two cannon sent forth roar after roar in quick succession. Delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States and waved them aloft over their heads, and the vast multitude before the platform were waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, having obtained a hearing, said: Mr. Chairman, can New-York have the silence of the Convention? [Cries, "Yes! yes!"] I ask if the vote has yet been announced. [Cries, "Not yet."] Then, Sir, I wait to be in order.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, desired to change 18 votes of Missouri for the gallant son of the West, ABRAM LINCOLN. Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky and Minnesota also changed their votes. The result of the third ballot was then announced:

Whole number of votes cast	466
Necessary to a choice	234
Mr. Abram Lincoln received	354

And was declared duly nominated.

The States still voting for SEWARD were Massachusetts, 8; New-York, 70; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, ½; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 10; California, 3. Total, 110½.

Mr. DAYTON received one vote from New-Jersey, and MCLEAN half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with renewed applause.

When silence was restored WM. M. EVARTS came forward on the Secretary's table and spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: The State of New York, by a full delegation, wishing complete unanimity in purpose at home, came to this Convention and presented the choice—one of its citizens who had served the State from boyhood up, and labored for it and loved it. We came here a great State, with, as we thought, a great statesman, [applause,] and our love of the great Republic from which we are all delegates. The great Republic of the American Union, and our love for the great Republican Party of the Union, and our love of our Statesman and candidate, made us think we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, it was from Gov. SEWARD that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican Party. [Cheers.] His fidelity to the country, the Constitution and the laws—his fidelity to the party and the principle that majorities govern—his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory, that our country may rise to its true glory, induce me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move, Sir, as I do now, that the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the whole country, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Union, be made unanimous. [Applause, and three cheers for New-York.]

A life-size portrait of ABRAM LINCOLN was here exhibited from the platform amidst renewed cheers.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, on the part of the united delegation of that State, seconded the motion of the gentleman of New-York, that the nomination be made unanimous. After declaring the devotion of Massachusetts to the principles of freedom and equality, he extolled Gov. SEWARD as a statesman and patriot, and pledged the State to roll up over 100,000 majority, and give the 18 (13?) electoral votes to the candidates.

Eloquent speeches, indorsing the nominee, were also made by CARL SCHURZ, F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois—all of which breathed a spirit of confidence and enthusiasm.

At the close, three hearty cheers were given for New-York, and the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was made unanimous.

With loud cheers for LINCOLN, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

A large banner was brought on the platform by Pennsylvania, bearing the inscription—"Pennsylvania good for 20,000 majority for the People's Candidate, ABE LINCOLN." It was received with loud applause.

At 5½ o'clock order was obtained, and the President announced the business before the Convention to be a ballot for Vice President.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, named JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMS, of Pennsylvania, seconded the nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, named HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, named N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, named CASSIUS M. CLAY. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania, named Gov. REEDER, of Pennsylvania.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

FOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Maine	16	New-Jersey	6	Illinois	2
New-Hamp're	10	Pennsylvania	11	Wisconsin	5
Vermont	10	Maryland	8	Iowa	6
Massachusetts	1	Delaware	2	Minnesota	6
Rhode Island	8	Ohio	46	Oregon	1
Connecticut	8	Indiana	8		
New-York	35	Michigan	8	Total	194

FOR CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Connecticut	3	New-York	9	New-Jersey	1
Penn.	4½	Maryland	2	Delaware	3
Virginia	23	Kentucky	23	Indiana	18
Michigan	4	Illinois	2	Wisconsin	5
Minnesota	1	Nebraska	1	Dist. of Col.	2
Total					101½

FOR JOHN HICKMAN.

Massachusetts	1	Delaware	1	Minnesota	1
Connecticut	3	Missouri	9	Oregon	3
New-York	11	Illinois	2	Kansas	6
Pennsylvania	7	California	8	Nebraska	5
Maryland	1				
Total					58

FOR GOV. REEDER.

Massachusetts	1	New-Jersey	7	Illinois	16
New-York	2	Pennsylvania	24	Iowa	1
Total					51

FOR N. P. BANKS.

Massachusetts	20	Pennsylvania	2½	Oregon	1
Connecticut	1	Missouri	9		
New York	4	Iowa	1	Total	38½

FOR HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

New York	8

FOR SAM. HOUSTON.

Texas	6

FOR WM. L. DAYON.

——	3

FOR MR. READ, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

——	1
Total	461
Necessary to a choice	232

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then taken. Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr. BANKS and cast 26 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. REEDER and cast 54 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

New-York cast 70 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

The result of the vote was announced as follows:

Hamlin	367
Clay	86
Hickman	13

The result was received with tumultuous applause

When order was restored, Mr. BLAKELY, of Kentucky, said, "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of that gallant son of Freedom, CASSIUS M. CLAY and friends, I move that the nomination be made unanimous; and in retiring from the Convention, at the close of the proceedings, allow me to tender to you on the part of the friends of Mr. CLAY our thanks for your liberal support. In presenting his name to you we presented the name of one who rolls the end of freedom under his tongue, while on his lips sweet liberty loves to linger. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BRUSH, of Indiana, seconded the motion, and made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination, and in eulogy of Mr. H. SEWARD.

Mr. MCCRILLIS, of Maine, on the part of the people of Maine, expressed thanks for the honor done the State by the nomination, and declared that Maine would cast her vote for LINCOLN, HAMLIN, Union and Victory. [Loud cries for CORWIN.]

Mr. CARTER explained that Mr. CORWIN was confined to his house by sickness, but he had sent his hearty indorsement of the proceedings of the Convention.

AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, moved that the President of the Convention and Chairmen of the several Delegations be a Committee to inform Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their nomination. Adopted.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved the following:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States, and others from the States of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions, and we hold the Democratic Party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, took the floor, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket, and pledged Indiana for 10,000 majority, and his honor for the redemption of the pledge.

Loud cries were here made for GREELEY, which were met by applause and hisses.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, announced that a triumphal procession would parade the streets to-night and march to the Wigwam, where a grand ratification meeting would be held. [Loud cheers.] Mr. GOODRICH moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago for the liberality displayed in building and decorating the Wigwam. Carried unanimously.

The Convention accepted the invitation of the Rock Island and Chicago and Galena railroads, to excursion rides on their roads.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved the following:

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee appointed by the Convention, be and they are hereby instructed to prescribe uniform rules that shall operate equally in all the States and Territories, whereby in the future the wishes and preferences of the electors in the Republican organization in the choice of candidates for President and Vice-President may be fully and fairly ascertained, and that the basis of the nominating vote be fixed as near as may be in proportion to the number of Republican electors found to reside at the last general State election preceding said nomination in each Congressional District throughout the Union. After some skirmishing, laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Vermont, moved a vote of thanks of the Convention to the President for the ability and courtesy with which he discharged the duties of the office. Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed to the other officers of the Convention, especially Recording Secretary PRATT, of Indiana.

The following was announced as the National Committee for the ensuing four years—Pennsylvania alone unfilled:

Maine—C. J. Gillman.	Indiana—S. Meredith.
N. Hampshire—G. G. Fogg.	Missouri—Asa S. Jones.
Vermont—L. Brainard.	Michigan—Austin Blair.
Mass.—J. Z. Goodrich.	Illinois—N. B. Judd.
R. Island—Thos. G. Turner.	Texas—D. Henderson.
Conn.—Sidney Wells.	Wisconsin—Carl Schurz.
N. York—Edwin D. Morgan.	Iowa—S. Stevens.
N. Jersey—Durning Buer.	Califor.—D. W. Cheeseman.
Md.—James T. Wagner.	Minnesota—J. McCusick.
Delaware—N. B. Smithers.	Oregon—W. C. Johnson.
Virginia—Alfred Caldwell.	Kansas—Wm. A. Phillips.
Kentucky—C. S. Clay.	Nebraska—O. B. Irish.
Ohio—Thomas Spooner.	Dist. Colum.—J. G. Davidge.

Mr. ASHMUN then, in short remarks, returned thanks to the Convention for the kind assistance extended him in the discharge of the duties of the Chair. He congratulated them on the gratifying auspices of the result of their labors. He indorsed the character and ability of both the nominees, with whom he had enjoyed a long association in public life, and expressed the conviction that victory must crown the efforts of the party in November.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the ticket.

Immediately on the adjournment 100 guns were fired from the roof of the Tremont House.

The entire Press are under great obligations to the Western Union Telegraph Line, and connecting lines, for the promptness and accuracy with which the long reports have been forwarded, and especially to the Chicago office, for facilities and accommodations afforded the reporters.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—MEETINGS AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS AND IN SEVERAL WARDS—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AND MUSIC—MR. SEWARD'S FRIENDS, THOUGH SORROWING, DO NOT DESPAIR OF THE UNION.

The announcement that the National Republican Convention at Chicago had nominated ABRAM LINCOLN for President, on the third ballot, was published in the City at 1 o'clock, and, as it spread, was received by the friends of Senator SEWARD with some show of disappointment. They had been informed by the Republican organ, in the morning, that the opposition to Mr. SEWARD could not be united, and that therefore his prospect of receiving the nomination was very good. Therefore, many of them were unprepared to hear of his defeat soon, if at all, they had not anticipated such a result until after a protracted struggle. The result was that the nomination was not received with enthusiasm. During the morning, the only Republicans who seemed pleased with the result, who were inclined to talk, were those of the old friends of HENRY CLAY, who had joined the Republican Party. Some of them showed great delight, not so much because Mr. LINCOLN had received the nomination, as that Mr. SEWARD had been defeated. They claimed that in his defeat he had received full pay for having defeated HENRY CLAY in the very same manner and under similar circumstances. The Democracy appeared jubilant. They said they saw in the action of the Republican Convention the same unfortunate element that destroyed the old Whig Party. The old doctrine of availability had ruled, they said, and it would ruin, as it had done before. They pretended great indignation that the Republicans should have sacrificed their representative man in the present campaign, as the Whigs did in the case of HENRY CLAY and of DANIEL WEBSTER, and resolved to punish them by electing a Democratic President in November next. Later in the day many of the Republicans came to speak of the nomination as a very good one, although they coupled with the remark an expression of regret that Mr. SEWARD had not been made their candidate. At about 4 o'clock one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park, and some of the several hundred present spoke cheeringly of the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN. In the evening several meetings were held, which are reported below.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

A special meeting of this Association was called to assemble at their head-quarters, the Stuyvesant Institute, where at 8 o'clock our reporter found a band of music discoursing favorite national airs to an audience which about half filled the hall. The President and Vice-President of the Association being both absent, Mr. CEPHAS BRAINARD assumed the Chair, and called the meeting to order. He said they had assembled to respond to the nomination which had just been made by the Chicago Convention, and, as he was not much of a speaker himself, he would introduce to the audience Mr. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, who would favor them with a speech.

Mr. SHEPARD said he could not but be struck with the loyalty of the New-York Republican Union in thus promptly responding to the nomination of their party. The principles of the organization descended from the founders of the Republic, and the character of the members of the Republican Party would compare favorably with that of any other party. It was not strange that such a party, composed of honest men, should have selected a man for their candidate whose Christian name signified "honest." They knew their candidate and were proud of him. They remembered when he confronted the "Little Giant" of the Democratic Party eighteen months ago, and defeated him in his own State on the popular vote. It was only owing to the false apportionment of Representatives that DOUGLAS was elected over him to the Senate of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN had been trying ever since to get an appeal to the Courts from the fraud that cheated him out of the Senatorship without success. But now the people of the United States summon DOUGLAS, or whoever may be the nominee of the opposition, to the supreme tribunal, the people of the country. The speaker continued at considerable length to speak of liberty and the rights of free labor, &c., alluding to the noble platform of the party, and closing by a reference to the enthusiasm that attended the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and which he hoped would be imitated by the party in this City.

At the close of his speech, the Chairman proposed three cheers for LINCOLN, which were fatally responded to, and the band struck up the "Star-spangled Banner." Mr. CEPHAS was next introduced, and spoke of spoke of the good old campaign of 1856, and the part which he took in the same. The party was then new, and composed of different elements, while they had a foe to contend with well organized and united. Now, however, the case was different; their foe was divided and broken up—his party was gone, and all the Republicans had to do, was to march on to victory. After referring to the deception practiced by the Democrats in the last Presidential campaign, the final showing of the cloven-foot, and the present demoralized and disunited condition of the party, he asked "how a party thus divided and disgraced could withstand the onset of us honest Republicans?" They called," said he; "they must be swept down; the country demands it, and you and I will help do it. [Applause.] When I heard that LINCOLN had been nominated by our Representatives in Convention, I felt ready to bow to the decision, take my coat off and go to work. [Loud applause.] He had yet to hear of a Republican who would refuse to support the nomination. To be sure, Mr. SEWARD—[three cheers were proposed for Wm. H. SEWARD, which were given with tremendous force,]—had great merits, and he had not been rewarded as he deserved; but, thank God, said he, there is a future, and Mr. SEWARD will remain enshrined in our memory. But, however that may be, —[three more cheers were here proposed for Mr. SEWARD, and responded to with great enthusiasm]—Republicans are not going to back down because they have not got the man of their choice, Mr. LINCOLN, was among the foremost men of talent and ability in the country. His public life had been honorable, although he had not held so many and different public offices as many other men. It was well, perhaps, that he had not, for if he had he might have become contaminated by long associations with politicians and office seekers. He was a fresh man, and just such a man as would sweep that young giant of the West like a whirlwind. After dwelling at some length upon the points of difference in the principles of the Republican Party, and then of their opponents, he concluded by saying that although he was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet he ventured to predict that the Democratic Party would get its marching orders in November next, and would never be heard of more. [Applause.] The band then played "Hail Columbia," after which Mr. MCCORMICK offered for adoption a series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of LINCOLN for President and HAMLIN for Vice-President, enlarging their eminent qualification and fitness for the offices for which they were nominated, and pledging the Young Men's Republican Union to their support. The resolutions, as they were read, received the indorsement of faint cheers. Mr. WHEELER then offered a resolution, thanking the New-York Delegation in the Convention for the faithful manner in which they stood by the New-York candidate, the greatest statesman of the present age—WM. H. SEWARD. The resolution was received with cheers, and immediately adopted. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., then took the stand, and spoke at considerable length in praise of the nominees, particularly of Mr HAMLIN, whom he said he knew well, having spent a portion of his life under the same roof with him. During his speech, a delegation of fifteen representatives from the Twenty first Ward Campaign Club entered the room, which by this time had become nearly two-thirds full.

At the conclusion of Mr. HASKIN'S remarks, Mr MCDERMOTT took the floor, and announced himself from Greenpoint, where, he said, Mr. LINCOLN was nominated a long time since, and he was glad to find that he had now been indorsed by the Chicago Convention. After saying a few words in his praise, and claiming the credit of the nomination for Greenpoint, he commenced reading a sketch of Mr. LINCOLN'S life from the New-York *Tribune*. This seemed rather too slow business for the audience, which manifested great impatience, and finally choked him off. He then resumed his remarks, and said that he had only one favor to ask of Mr. LINCOLN, when he became President, and that was that he would appoint W. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

A VOICE—Is that a Greenpoint nomination too?

Yes, that is a Greenpoint nomination, and if he will only do that, we will leave the rest to his discretion. [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. D. T. T. MARSHALL, one of the delegation from the Twenty-first Ward Campaign Club, was then called upon, and briefly responded, saying that the Club from which he was a delegate had met that evening, and changed its name to the Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club, indorsed the nominations with great enthusiasm, and appointed himself and his associates to come down and congratulate the Republican Young Mens' Union upon the bright prospects before them. They had reason to feel proud of their candidate—he was a man of the people. Born in a Slave State, God Almighty had given him a long pair of legs, with which he made tracks for that young Territory of Illinois, which the immortal JEFFERSON had rescued from the curse of Slavery. [Prolonged applause.]

The Chairman then called upon LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., another of the Twenty-first Ward delegates, who excused himself from making a speech by saying he had not yet got warmed up to a speaking condition. He felt, however, that the nominations were eminently worthy, and although they might not perhaps meet the expectations of the Republicans of this City and State, yet they should yield their individual preferences to the choice of the majority, and go in heartily for the support of the candidates.

Mr. J. B. DUTCHER then addressed the assembly, eulogizing WM. H. SEWARD, and recommending the Republicans to support the nomination of the Convention for the sake of their principles.

Several other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour. The only enthusiasm displayed throughout the meeting, was when the name of WM. H. SEWARD was mentioned. The house was not more than two-teirds full at any time, and a great portion of those present appeared to have dropped in mainly for curiosity—and to have remained mainly to hear the music of the band which filled up the interbetween the speeches, and performed its part well.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Soon after 8 o'clock about one hundred persons met at the rooms of the Republican Campaign Club, and after some conversation, in which regret that WM. H. SEWARD had not received the nomination, was most prominent, a meeting was organized—DANIEL ULLMAN, Esq., President of the Club, in the Chair. Mr. ULLMAN, on taking the Chair, advised all to be of good cheer, and go into the canvass with a determination to be victorious. For himself, he considered the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN a sure guarantee of the success of the Republican Party in the coming contest. He believed that the Republicans, would put aside their preferences for the go of the cause, and rally at the polls in November next.

When Mr. ULMAN had concluded, Mr. DALTON offered a resolution to the effect that the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice-President, is worthy the hearty support of every Republican, and that the General Campaign do promise it a hearty support. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

J. W. WHARTON was the first speaker. He approved of the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN; he was the man of his choice. He admired him both

FROM THE PACIFIC.

NEW GRANADA.

Impending Revolution—Demands upon the Panama Railroad Company—The Bible-Burning at Bogota—Letter from Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

We have dates from Bogota to April 21. Congress was still in session, but remained firm on the great question of the Election law, seemingly determined to enforce it, even though the country shall be deluged in blood in consequence. Gen. HERRAN is making the most strenuous efforts for peace, but it is extremely doubtful if his praiseworthy efforts will meet with success. His own father-in-law, Gen. MOSQUERA, is the greatest obstacle in the way. He, as Governor of the State of Cauca, declares that the obnoxious laws of Congress shall never be enforced in his State. As the election for President comes off in June, and the new President will be inaugurated in about nine months, Gen. HERRAN counsels patience; but MOSQUERA says that patience only means that the Liberal party, to which he professes to belong, shall quietly submit to let the Conservatives stuff the ballot-boxes with sufficient votes to elect him, and thus subvert the Federal Constitution and fasten centralism upon the country. Gen. HERRAN was in constant correspondence with the disaffected in the States of Bolivar, Santander, Magdalena and Cauca, urging them to moderation—but it looks as if nothing will succeed save the Government takes the back track. In the meantime President OSPINA is increasing his military force, and his partisans say he will whip his enemies into submission if they dare make the issue with him.

The papers in Bogota are discussing the propositions of the Panama Railroad Company for an extension of their charter. Mr. SANFORD, as agent of the Company, offers New-Grenada $500,000 cash and to allow a head tax of one or two dollars on the passengers in transit, for an extension of the privilege.

You will recollect that Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, United States Minister Resident to Bogota, was charged with having failed to protest against the Bible burning at Bogota in December last, while it was said that Mr. GRIFFITH, the British Chargé, did protest, and that Mr. JONES looked on at the burning with evident complacency. These reports I heard from an official source at the time, and transmitted them to you. It was also said that an officer on the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, then at Carthagena, had made official complaints at Washington against Mr. JONES for his course in the premises. By a subsequent mail I learned from a good source that the reports, so far as they concerned Gen. JONES, were incorrect, and so wrote you. By the last mail from Bogota I received a note from Gen. JONES, explicitly denying the foregoing allegation against him, and asking me to publish the following proofs in his favor, which I do with pleasure:

BOGOTA, April 14, 1860.

DEAR GENERAL JONES: In reply to your letter of this date, inquiring if I protested against the burning of the bibles in this city on the 7th of December last, I hasten to assure you that as the act alluded to was committed by a few private individuals, and that the Government was in no way a party to it, I did not protest against it. I have, however, whenever an opportunity offered, never failed to express my deep regret at the occurrence, and it has afforded me great satisfaction to find that in so doing my conduct has fortunately been in entire conformity with that observed by yourself on the occasion. Yours very truly and faithfully,

PHILLIP GRIFFITH,
H. B. M. Chargé to New-Granada.

BOGOTA, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to correct a story that has gone abroad, and has been copied into several papers from the *Star and Herald* of Panama, to the effect that Gen. JONES, Minister from the United States to this country, was present at and witnessed the burning of the Bibles in front of the Archbishop's Palace, in this city, on the 7th of December last. Gen. JONES was not present at, nor did he ever know of the burning of the Bibles until the day after it occurred. And instead of countenancing such an act, he denounced it to myself and to others, and even to the highest ecclesiastical authority of his own church in this country, the Pope's Internuncio, as an outrage and a barbarism.

As this city was illuminated on the 7th of December in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, he, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, walked around to see the different illuminations; and on coming to the corner of a street, they heard a band of music playing on the balcony of the Archbishop's house, which was illuminated with a great number of lamps, so arranged as to form an immense mitre. The General and his friends naturally pressed forward to hear and see, but were unable to come within half a square's distance, on account of the crowd. He did not even know of the Bible burning till afterward. To those who are acquainted with Gen. JONES, and know his large-hearted liberality in opinions and in purse, this explanation is unnecessary. But as he may be prejudiced by this slanderous report, in the minds of some who have not that pleasure, I feel it my duty to vindicate him from the charge. So far from being illiberal or countenancing illiberality of religious opinions, he has attended Protestant preaching here much more often than many who call themselves Protestants, and has subscribed liberally for the erection of a Protestant church in Bogota. And, more than that, when he visits my house, he unites with us in family prayers for the loved ones at home.

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL M. SHARPE,
Missionary of Presbyterian Church.

Nearly a year since a man calling himself WILLIAM WILLIAMS stabbed Capt. OTIS, of Bath, Maine, in the cars between Aspinwall and Panama. Capt. OTIS died in a few moments after. WILLIAMS was tried in Panama, and sentenced by a State Court to 12 years in the chain-gang. He appealed to the Supreme Court, at Bogota, for a new hearing, on the ground that he, WILLIAMS, being a foreigner, he had a right to trial by the Federal Court. He gained his point, but to-day it is stated that the Court has decided that he shall be shot.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT, will sail to-day from Panama to the Sandwich Islands. The *Saranac* and *Powhatan* are yet at Panama. The flag-ship *Lancaster* has gone to the Central-American and Mexican coast to look up Commander PORTER and the *St. Mary's*. It is thought Com. PORTER will be brought before a court-martial on charges preferred by Lieut. MOORE, formerly attached to the *St. Mary's*. The *Wyoming* is on the Central-American coast. At Aspinwall we have only the *Sabine* and the store-ship *Falmouth*, the latter vessel having been dismantled. The *St. Louis* is at Greytown.

The Purser of the *Ariel* was instructed by Mr. ALLEN to bring home no mails on her—but important dispatches from our Ministers in Bogota and Bolivia being in Aspinwall, Capt. SCOTT, the agent here, as a personal favor to Consul FOX, allowed a sack to be placed on board. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Montealegre elected President of Costa Rica—An Attempt to Declare for Mora frustrated—Proceedings of Mr. Dimitry.

PANAMA, May, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. DOW, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 5th inst. Dates from Guatemala are to April 25, Salvador to the 27th April, Nicaragua to May 1, and Costa Rica to May 2. There is not the least news from either Guatemala, Salvador or Nicaragua. In the latter State Congress closed its sessions on March 31.

In Costa Rica, Señor JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE had been officially declared President, and Señores FRANCISCO MONTEALEGRE and VICENTE AGUILAR as substitutes. Another attempt by a few persons at San José to seize the cuartels and declare for President MORA had been frustrated. Congress opened its sessions on the 23d April.

Mr. DIMITRY, U. S. Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was at San José, and much laughed at by foreigners as well as natives for his excessive egotism and bombastic ways.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of Castilla—Destructive Earthquake in Peru—Over $100,000 Damage—Castilla Shows Fight—Extensive Silver and Copper Mines in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The British Mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from South Pacific ports, arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to April 16, from Bolivia to the 20th, and from Callao and Lima to the 27th.

ECUADOR.

The *Valparaiso* did not touch at Guayaquil. By way of Paita I learn that EX-President Gen. FLORES who was expelled from Peru, (as I wrote you in my last,) has arrived at Manta, in Ecuador. It is now said he was invited to Ecuador by Dr. GARCIA MORENO, the chief of the Quito Junta, and that he will probably lead the Moreno party in the approaching wrestle with FRANCO, the Presidential puppet set up by President CASTILLA. After a good deal of opposition from his Ministry, CASTILLA at last has sent FRANCO $200,000 and 1,000 muskets, with which to maintain himself at Guayaquil. As the dry season is now near at hand, it will soon be seen whether CASTILLA will expend other millions to maintain FRANCO in power and to enforce the treaty made with Ecuador.

PERU.

On Sunday, April 22, at twelve minutes before 2 o'clock P. M., a prolonged shock of an earthquake, lasting eighty seconds, was experienced in Lima, Callao, Chorrillos, Cañete, and in other places in the vicinity of Lima, which caused immense damage. The shocks continued at short intervals, so that fifty of them were experienced within the space of seventy-two hours. In Lima the greater portion of the buildings have received more or less damage by falling of walls, roofs, cracks, &c., and many buildings and outhouses have been totally destroyed. Most of the public buildings, the palaces, churches, convents, carcels, colleges, &c., have suffered by the falling or inclination of their towers. In Callao, the damage has been comparatively slight. In Chorrillos, the watering place of the Limeños, several fine buildings have been destroyed, all or nearly all are badly injured, and several persons were killed. Cañete has suffered severely, nearly the whole town having been thrown down. The shocks continued, but were slighter and of less frequent occurrence, up to the time of the sailing of the steamer on the 27th. The people of Callao, fearing that the sea might recede, and returning, drown the whole population, as it did in 1749, fled by thousands to Lima, which is situated six miles from Callao and is 309 feet higher than the latter place. The people and visitors of Chorrillos also flocked to Lima. In Lima thousands of persons were encamped in the Plazas and on the Alameda, fearing to occupy the houses. The losses in Lima are estimated at $1,000,000, and it is computed that $200,000 will cover the losses, so far as heard from, in the neighboring towns. Callao is only damaged about $30,000 and Chorrillos loses $40,000. The dead do not probably comprise over a dozen persons, but a great number have been wounded. In Manta trees were rooted out of the ground, and one of the hills in the vicinity was split in twain, hot fœtid water issuing from the fissure. The panic among the people still continued when the steamer left. The priests were carrying images of the Virgin and the Saints through the streets, followed by long processions of the frightened people. Some of the most frightened and bigoted at Callao took from the church of Bella Vista an image of our Lord of the Sea, and, accompanied by a band of music and a guard of honor on each side of the image, marched in procession to the seaside and set it up to stay the waves that they feared would overwhelm them. The steamer brings no accounts of serious shocks from more northerly ports.

The arrival at Valparaiso of the French war-ship *Duguay-Trouin* has caused a great sensation in Lima and Callao. You will recollect that the French *Chargé* (M. HUBY) to Peru struck his flag nearly a year since, because the Peruvian Government refused to accede to his demands for redress towards a Frenchman in Lima who had been maltreated by the Police while being arrested for abusing his wife. CASTILLA, a short time since, remitted the $8,000 demanded for personal damages, but refused to comply with the demand of the Emperor that the Peruvians should hoist the French flag on the Castle and salute it. This vessel, a magnificent war-ship of 90 guns, with 950 men, was to have sailed from Valparaiso, a few days after the steamer left, to enforce the French demand. CASTILLA swears most roundly that he will not salute the French flag, and has sent his warvessels behind the island of San Lorenzo. He is mounting guns on the Castle of Callao, and doing many other foolish things, declaring that he will resist any attack of the French. Of course, he will "cave in" as soon as the ship shows her teeth.

"Infernal machines," among other improvements, have been introduced into Lima. Señor GONZALES DE CANDAMO, owner of the Railroad from Lima to Callao, received a note from an anonymous source, demanding a thousand dollars, telling him he should die on a certain day if the money was not forthcoming. CANDAMO, who loves money better than his life, paid no attention to the threat. On the day designated, a man entered his fine house, with a box under his arm, and was making his way up stairs to Señor C.'s room, when he accidentally dropped the box. An explosion followed, doing a good deal of damage to the house, but no one was injured.

War with Bolivia is still talked of, and CASTILLA is said to be determined on a brush with that Republic. The Congress at Lima will meet in July, when efforts will be made to induce that body to appropriate money for the war.

Business is very dull in Callao. There are a good many vessels at the Chincha Islands loading guano, principally at a freight of $15, and numbers are arriving every day.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. LINDARES is still keeping up a large force in anticipation of a war with Peru. BELZU has not yet entered Bolivia, but is expected daily. The Government has fears that he will endeavor to incite an insurrection, but is amply prepared to repress all disturbances.

CHILI.

This Republic seems to be in a highly prosperous condition. New mines of copper and silver are being discovered in all the mineral districts, of exceeding richness. Commerce is greatly increasing. Agriculture is prospering, and great public improvements are progressing and in contemplation. In the Province of Coquimbo, where ten gold mines, twenty silver, and three hundred copper ones, are already worked, a rich copper mine has been discovered, yielding 40 per cent. A great discovery of silver and copper mines in the Province of Aconcagua is also spoken of.

The *Mercurio* announces that an American Company has resolved to open a steamship line immediately between Valparaiso, Panama and intermediate ports, with eight steamers, one of which, *El Peruano*, is daily expected, and in consequence the British Company, which has twelve steamers, will commence at once a weekly line to Panama, at reduced rates for passengers and freight. I have reason to believe that this announcement by the *Mercurio* is an error, or at least that it is premature. *El Peruano* is a little vessel that is on its way to Callao, and is not intended to be put on any line of steamships. No American line will probably be established unless the American Congress will vote it a liberal subvention.

The arrivals the past fortnight at Valparaiso had been very few. Money is tolerably easy, although silver coin is scarce. Flour sells at $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, 6 months. Barley is $3 50 per fanegada, cash. Copper, in bars, $20 50 cash. Saltpetre, $2 50 cash. Good lumber is wanted. Freights to England £3 per ton. To United States, $15 per English ton. Exchange on London, 60 days, 44d. per dollar. On United states, 60 days, 11 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Flowering Season—How the City Gets Clear of Street Dirt and Garbage—Summer Weather, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 23, 1860.

If I owned all Washoe, after founding a College and endowing an Old Ladies' Home, in lieu of a monument and an epitaph, and putting upon handsome life-pensions all poor fellows who live by the quill, I would forward to every friend at the East who has an eye for color a ticket paid through from port to port, that he might come and see a picture that hangs within my window-casing. It is a view of our matchless harbor, from Alcatraz Island westward to the Headlands that mark the last approaches of the Ocean. This morning, with the flood-tide, a clipper, probably of the fleet due from China, a bark with a Mexican flag, a lumber schooner from Puget's Sound, and half a score of fishing-boats are gliding up the Golden Gate, while a solitary steamer is heading out. The line of breakers in the foreground show the scarcely submerged shoals of Sandy Point. Just beyond is Black Point—the furthest house visible on it is the mansion where BRODERICK died. The Coast Range marches down to the very line of the sea, and abruptly stops at Lime Point, (always pleasantly suggestive of Dr. GWIN,) whose red, precipitous face of solid rock not a spear of grass relieves. All the other steeps, the gorges and deep ravines are richly draped with vegetation, but of a curious variety of hues and shades. The western slopes are green with grass, wild oats and barley, mottled with darker patches of chapparal. The eastern have the color of gold from the ridges some distance downward; then, even in the light of an unclouded morning, they reflect the hue of the sky; still lower, they give the normal tints of the turf in Spring. A fortnight ago the yellow was bronze, and the blue was green. These colors are not the result of peculiar atmospheric conditions, but are caused by the profusion of wild flowers. The golden hues indicate a crowded growth of buttercups, poppies and wild mustard; the cerulean an abundance of fleurs-de-lis. These shades vary with every hour, and with every angle at which the sun's rays strike them, until past meridian, when they are blended into an imperial purple.

On this side the water, in the left foreground, is the valley that separates Telegraph Hill from the highlands that form the city's backbone, and a few years hence will divide the old from the new town—the original beauty of the valley somewhat marred by the unsightly improvements that the chain-gang slowly makes. Behind is the broad side of Russian Hill, the rectangular streets very distinctly laid down on the maps, but, off them, only faintly hinted at by the range of garden fences. Rich men's cottages, at aristocratic distances, adorn it, looking more like great arbors than houses;—it is hardly worth while to spend much for linseed oil and lead or zinc where scores of indigenous and Australian climbers ask only the cheap attention of the watering-pot through the dry months to keep walls and roofs, boards and bricks, shrouded the year round with green leaves and trimmed with delicate-hued or flaming-colored flowers. Through the Spring the uncultivated fields are little less highly-colored than the daintily-kept gardens. After a ramble through them before breakfast, I came in with my boots redolent of crushed Southern-wood, and such an armful of wild flowers as would imperil the reason of a botanically disposed young lady. When the sun is ending his work and about locking the twelve hours up in the forms, it is literally a Golden Gate through which he descends to put the day to press. The inevitable fog-bank comes drifting up the harbor just as the purple on the nearer mountains deepens into blue, and the distant peaks turn black. Then, in spite of the crescent moon stooping to the horizon, of Orion sunk to his belt behind Russian Hill, of the gleam of a planet of Falstaffian bulk, and the faint illumination from the cottage-windows and Uncle Sam's light-houses, our glorious picture fades into a rough charcoal outline sketch.

In the early days of San Francisco, the Summer afternoons were made hideous with the drifting sands. This year we have anticipated the Almanac, and are already in the middle of Summer. The mornings are calm, clear, and altogether lovely. Toward noon, just as the heat would begin to be oppressive, there comes up a strong breeze from the sea. There is little sand to blow, because, except on the southern side of the city, it is all safely planked down. Still, for lack of one wholesome regulation, traveling about town, from 1 P. M. till sundown, is terrible for the weak eyed, and frightful to asthmatics. There is not and never has been any general provision for cleaning the streets. Such a thing should, of course, be done by contract; but for fear that the scamps of contractors here, as elsewhere, will pocket the money and let the street dirt be undisturbed, no such contract is authorized. An ordinance, which not one man in ten probably knows to be among the ordinances, requires every occupant of a house to keep the street, to the central line of it, clean before his own premises; but the stringent municipal economy which is fashionable, restricts the Street Commissioner to the employment of a single clerk, who, if relieved of all other duties, would find it hot work to serve the notices on all; and if the courts undertook to punish one in a hundred of delinquents in this respect, rogues of all degrees would go unshipped of justice for lack of time to try them. Hence the *debris* of the city that has been all Winter working up into a fine traveling condition, goes a roaming every Summer afternoon, sliding and stuffing, begriming and choking folks, and ruining their store clothes. The old settlers pooh-pooh! the dust, and profess that they like to have a reminder of the old times. Newcomers soon learn to do their shopping, their calling and their church-going (indeed, after the morning service no churches are again open till dark) in the morning, and retreat under cover till the dust-storm is passed. The few streets that are kept clean and sprinkled discover to the pedestrian who stumbles into them, as if it were a new revelation, that the wind that Providence orders up from the ocean, night and ought to be a cool, delicious refreshment.

It would be high time to turn to the news, if there were any to turn to. But since the last overland dispatches there is none; except that there is a sudden scare about Washoe, and reports are out that shares are going off at astounding low rates this morning, for reasons that the Pony Express has conveyed to you before this comes to hand. Still, faith in Washoe as a place for capitalists, is a fixed article of everybody's creed, and in consequence, whoever lacks funds talks Washoe perpetually. GLAUCUS.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Nominees of the Constitutional Union Convention—An Unprejudiced Interpretation—Probable Results—How Maryland will Stand—Speculations—Feeling which Pervaded the Convention—Delegates Gone Home—Editors Returned—Mass Ratification Meeting—Terrible Storm—The Democratic Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

I wish now to give your readers, as nearly as possible, my unbiased interpretation of the sentiment which does, and is likely hereafter, to influence our community, and the people of Maryland, in reference to the action of the Constitutional Union Convention, recently held in Baltimore. I have resided here twenty-seven years, and in the State nearly all my life. During much of that time I have been in positions enabling me to understand tolerably well the nature and political proclivities of our people. I have not only read the TIMES in a journalistic sense' but been a tolerably close student of human nature, as applied to time and times as they pass under the scrutinizing supervision of Old "Gray Beard."

That JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, are names honored by the great body of our intelligent, conservative citizens, is beyond cavil or dispute. That they are acceptable as nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency is equally true, and that, too, to a large majority of the *legitimate* voters. Maryland has always been a Whig State, and opposed to Democracy, when patriots elevated statesmen, conservative men, such as those above-named, were presented as standard-bearers in a Presidential contest. The election of Gen. PIERCE is an exception; but then availability was too much an ingredient in the contest, while disappointed hopes cooled the ardor of many. A system of extensive fraudulent voting was at that period inaugurated and effectively practiced, which served to sway the balance in favor of Democracy. This secret was subsequently learned from those who afterwards left the Democratic ranks and united themselves with the American organization. They taught their new allies, from practical experience, how to secure a victory, and hence the overwhelming majorities in Baltimore, which for several years past secured the entire State to Americanism. I may say, therefore, that with a fair election, Maryland always has been, and is likely to be, in opposition to what is termed modern Democracy. If the rough, unthinking, irresponsible element here referred to—which I am free to say has little regard for principle, and no special interest, one way or the other, beyond spoils, official position or plunder—should be induced to unite itself again with its old partisan cohorts, Messrs. BELL and EVERETT would, doubtless, be defeated in our Commonwealth. Thus far no special enthusiasm attaches to them, but an almost universal sentiment of their fitness finds honest expression. Even Democrats concede the nomination a good one; and some go so far as to assert their willingness to support it, in case suitable candidates are not given them by the adjourned meeting of the Charleston Convention to reassemble here on the 18th of June. This sentiment, I do assure you, is quite prevalent amongst active members of the party. If, therefore, the newly-formed Union organization continues to gather strength, finding sufficient grounds for future hope, it will take renewed courage with each succeeding day, and become a power among politicians—I may say in the country—of no ordinary magnitude. Its fate, or success, must depend greatly upon pending developements. If the Democracy continue divided, after holding their Seceder Convention at Richmond, and adjourned (regular) Convention in Baltimore, then the hopes and earnest calculations of the Unionists will be realized. In this event, with Mr. BELL as a Southern man and EDWARD EVERETT as a distinguished national, conservative, patriotic statesman, and the anxiety of people generally to harmonize our distracted Government, a large portion of the Democratic Party South will indorse the Union nominees. It is further supposed the Republicans may not be able to agree upon a nomination capable of fully uniting their party. In such event the Constitutional Union Opposition Party believe they will secure strength, if not the electoral votes in some Northern States. These, then, are some of the problems yet to be solved, all dependent upon political manœuverings, which must find solution before this young Union movement can make an effective demonstration.

If there be a Seccession Southern candidate, a regular Democratic nomination and an unsatisfactory Republican ticket in the field, it is clear neither can be elected by the people. Those, therefore, who hope for nothing but to carry the election into the House, will support their respective factions. Then again, in this event, the Unionists, with BELL and EVERETT, who they believe unexceptionable to a large conservative, pacific power of our nation, build strong calculations upon being the best resort in an extreme of exigencies. Hence their faint hopes of success on this score.

In this light, so far as I am able to judge, is the Union nomination estimated here at present, and doubtless will be. The old electioneering dodge, so effectively used during the campaign of 1856, urging Southern Whigs, and those opposed to Democracy, to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, to prevent a "Black" Republican from being elected, pressing them not to throw their votes away in so momentous a crisis, will not be respected again. It is played out. Men here and elsewhere South have grown more independent. They do not look upon true Conservative Republicanism in so terrible a light as to believe it would cause the Union's dissolution, even were a Republican placed at the head of our nation. They are now disposed to hazard all this rather than sacrifice independent sentiment. Without prejudice or partiality, and to prevent any false hopes or miscalculations, if nothing unforeseen of an unusual and extraordinary character intervenes, you may put Maryland down for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, certain as the sun shines. Democracy, nor no other power, save the hand of Omnipotence, in my candid judgment, can avert this result. She will be theirs, as in the case of FILLMORE, if single and alone.

I was in constant attendance during the session of the Convention, and must add my testimony to that already given in various quarters, that I never saw a more harmonious, fraternizing body of men assembled together. Not an unkind word was uttered. North, South, East and West united like a band of brothers. It was really refreshing and delightful to behold the cordiality with which each greeted the other. If no other good springs from it, this assemblage has accomplished much in demonstrating that extremes can yet meet and mingle upon a common platform of unalloyed friendship.

Most of the delegates have left for their homes. A few still linger at the hotels. All, I believe, were pleased with the accommodations afforded them in our Monumental Metropolis. The editorial excursionists have also gone home.

There was to have been another grand mass or ratification meeting in Monument-square last night, but inclement weather prevented. It will take place on Monday evening.

The *Patriot* has thus far hailed the nominations coldly. It is waiting for the Chicago demonstration before a full commitment can be ventured.

The *American*, our leading commercial journal, fully indorses the nominees, and promises them its ardent support. The American Party, almost as a unit, and many old Whigs who heretofore stood aloof, will go for them.

We have had a very destructive storm and flood here, of which our papers already give an account.

To-day there was another terrible storm of rain, which fell in perfect torrents, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. It was accompanied with vivid and successive flashes of lightning, some of which struck different objects, and deep, crashing thunder. The streets were again completely flooded, several cellars and stores being filled, doing considerable damage. I do not know that I ever before saw so much rain fall in the same space of time.

It is believed that the Democratic Convention, which assembles here in June, will also meet in the old First Presbyterian Church, recently occupied by the Union Party. XENOPHON.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Ministers' and Laymen's Union.—Meeting at the Court House—The Conservatives and the Slavery Question—Speeches and Resolutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The members of the Methodist General Conference visit Niagara Falls by invitation to-day.

The Ministers' and Laymen's Union of the M. E. Church, composed of those opposed to a change of the rule on Slavery, met at the old Court House last evening.

Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY, of New-Haven, one of the Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order, and Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Delaware, offered prayer. Rev. J. P. MERWIN, of N. Y. East, was appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. GEO. R. CROOK, of N. Y. East, from the Executive Committee, stated the object of the meeting. The Union had no design to make a demonstration at the seat of the General Conference, but merely to give brethren an opportunity for conference, that in any contingency that might arise they might act with unanimity. He thought there had been something almost providential in the inception of this Society and in the manner in which its objects had been carried out. The Ministers and Laymen's Union of the New-York East Conference had been formed originally to support conservative views, and opposed innovations in that Conference which were not deemed conducive to the prosperity of the church. There had been a hearty expression of the opinion that the sphere of the Union should be enlarged, so that all who were against a new rule on Slavery might become members. The purity of the motives of those who constituted the organization had been assailed by those who desired a change of rule. The names of its members should be a sufficient guaranty that they sought nothing but what was proper. It was of the last importance that those who desired to resist the spirit of fanaticism that was abroad in the Church should be firmly met. He believed that their brethren of the border had derived consolation from the fact that such an organization existed. Although the present General Conference had been flooded with memorials in favor of a change of rule, he was satisfied that if the Methodist people were polled, one by one, the great majority would be found opposed to hair-brained schemes by which the peace of the Church was disturbed. The Methodists occupying the principal Conferences, like those of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New-Jersey, held with the Union, and would deprecate any such action as would lead to the division of the Church. He wanted the ministers and laymen of this Union who were actuated by no selfish motives, to be awake to the practical wants of the hour. Dr. CROOK sat down amid loud applause.

Dr. CROOK again arose and said he was glad to see many here whom he had not before met in meetings of an organization which knew no North, no South, no East, no West.

On motion of Mr. GILBERT, of New-York, a Committee to prepare business for the meeting was appointed, consisting of Rev. Drs. CROOK, of New-York East, HUNTER, of Virginia, and Messrs. COOKE, and MERRIMAN of Baltimore, and VOSBURGH, of Buffalo.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, was called for. He had come as a looker-on in Vienna, but he could readily tell them where he stood. He came from a Conference which lay partly in Maryland and partly in Pennsylvania, and in both States its people were unitedly, so far as he had learned, in favor of the Discipline as it is. Why was it that the people of the United States were so united in support of the United States Constitution? Because their fathers whom they respected had formed it, and they had lived so long happily and prosperously under it. It was for the same reason that the Methodists of the East Baltimore Conference maintained the Discipline as it is. Less than that they did not want, more than that they would not submit to. There they stood, and they would not stir a hair's breadth from it. As JACK DOWNING said, continued Mr. SLICER, "Them's my sentiments," and if you don't like them you can make the most of them.

The President only wished there were more present to hear them.

Mr. M. J. FLETCHER, of Indiana, said he was in a state of irritation. A delegate had sought to interfere with him in politics, because of his sentiments on the Slavery question in the church. He wanted to know why there had been such a flurry in the Conference because of the bare announcement that the laity were to meet. Had the laity no rights? He was no Pro-Slavery man, but he stood upon what he conceived to be the only true Anti-Slavery ground. Mr. FLETCHER dwelt upon the advantage of retaining the border Conferences in the church. As a District Judge had said to him, "In the name of God do you expect me to favor a change of rule that will prevent me from going to see my father?" He and his brothers of the North could not go down to Baltimore and talk plainly to his Southern brethren as brother SLICER, whom they knew and loved, could He would answer for the people of Indiana that they were strongly Anti-Slavery, and for that reason did not want a change of the rule. The feeling with them was that this matter should not be agitated till a dismemberment of the Church took place. They knew that if it took place, not only the more Southern States, but Indiana would be affected injuriously by it.

Rev. Dr. POND, of Baltimore, said he was born a Methodist, and gave his Methodist genealogy. He could not be comfortable anywhere except in a Methodist Church, and therefore he felt a deep interest in this matter. A stone, if it was the right kind of a stone, could speak on such a subject. But it was not they on the border who were to be affected only by this eternal agitation, but the people here at the North. They (at the South) did not introduce this matter into their love feasts, but here everything was full of it. The religious papers,—no one would know that they were religious papers if they were not told so. The present movement reminded him of the farmer whose outer rows of corn were eaten by squirrels, and had said he wouldn't have any outer rows. A delegate—a great man—had said to him, "Why, you at the South had better quietly slough off." He had answered, "But we are not the rotten part. It's the rotten part that sloughs off." [Laughter.] Some wanted them (at the South) to be content to be tied benind the Conference and dragged on at the rate they were going at for four or five years more, as the passenger's dog was tied behind the train of cars, and at the end of the journey there was nothing left of it but the leather. [Laughter.] What the border men wanted was a general platform on which they would all stand, and they did not want its construction put off too long either. They were Anti-Slavery men, but they did not go sneaking about letting loose their slaves, and setting the country afire. God forbid that they should! He believed there was now a good opportunity to throw the distracting element out of the church. The devil could not be cast out without trouble, but the church would be all the sounder for it. He declared plainly that they would not stand a change of the rule. The people he lived among stood by their Methodist preachers, and would die for them. Were they (the preachers) to break their pledges with them? That might be done in this part of the country, but where he came from the man who did that would be sent somewhere else—perhaps to the other side of the water. It was well to trust to Providence in this matter, but they must also exert themselves.

Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Delaware, made some remarks about the large number of long beards in the General Conference this year—a body whose members used to be generally clean-shaven—and endeavored to trace the relationship between long beards and dyspeptic habits on the one hand, and the support of extreme measures on the other. He had been converted this day to a belief in the propriety of admitting the lay element to the Church councils. He dwelt upon the troubles that would follow another division of the Church.

The President (Dr. KENNADAY) said there had been some expression of distrust in the integrity of the Border brethren in relation to the Discipline. It was his soul's honest conviction that those brethren would deeply deplore the removal of their Methodist ministers from among them.

Rev. Dr. GRIFFITH, (Baltimore)—nearly sixty years a preacher and the oldest member of the Conference—said he had always had but one sentiment on the subject of Slavery. He had never learned from the fathers or from the Bible that Slavery was a sin absolute,—a damning evil under all circumstances. If JOHN WESLEY had regarded it as such, how could he have looked his brethren in the face when he admitted slaveholders to the Church,—how could he have retained slaveholders in it?

Rev. Dr. CROOK, from the Committee previously appointed, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby express our approval of the discipline of the Methodist Church as it is on the subject of Slavery, and would deplore any ecclesiastical action on the part of the General Conference which would endanger the peace and Unity of the Church.

Resolved, That while we do not condemn or oppose free Christian discussion in relation to our economy, yet it is to be regretted that the Church should expend its energies in "strifes of words" and acrimonious controversies, instead of devoting itself to the great objects of its mission.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the members of our Border Conferences, and as they have the well-understood pledge of the Church, that they should remain with us under the Discipline as it was and now is, We deem it a violation of faith and Christian fellowship to alter the Discipline so as to disturb their peace or infringe upon their just rights.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Union adjourned to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Organization at Rochester—Dr. Scott acting Moderator—Introductory Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America convened this morning at 11 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The meeting was called to order by the Permanent Clerk, Rev. Dr. MCGILL, who announced that the Moderator of the last General Assembly, Rev. WM. Z. BECKINRIDGE, D. D., was absent, and therefore it was necessary for the Assembly to select one of the previous Moderators present, to deliver the opening sermon. A motion appointing Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Cal., to deliver the sermon, was adopted, and the reverend gentleman immediately entered the pulpit and opened the exercises with prayer. Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New-York, occupied the pulpit with Dr. SCOTT, and offered a most appropriate and impressive prayer. After stating that he had no expectation of being called upon to perform this duty when he left his home on the sun-setting side of our land, Dr. SCOTT delivered, with great acceptance to a large and attentive congregation, a discourse upon the passage of Scripture contained in 1st Cor., 2d chap., 2d verse: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified." The body of the church was occupied by the members of the Assembly, while the side aisles and galleries were filled with interested friends. After the benediction was pronounced, the Assembly was constituted with prayer by Dr. SCOTT. The Permanent Clerk reported the roll of members present. A Committee of Elections was appointed, to whom defective commissions were referred. Several new Presbyteries were reported and recognized by the Assembly. Recess was now taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

After the recess, the meeting was called to order by Dr. SCOTT. A letter from the Stated Clerk, Dr. LEYBURN, to the Moderator of the Assembly, was read, giving the reason for his absence, and suggesting that his predecessor, Rev. Dr. WILLIS LORD, be appointed to supply his place. On motion of Dr. EDGAR, Dr. LORD was appointed to act as Stated Clerk, in the absence of Dr. LEYBURN.

The report of the Committee of Elections was called for, and the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. KARNS, reported a number of persons who were enrolled as members of the Assembly.

The election of Moderator was now in order. On motion of Dr. KARNS it was resolved that a majority of votes cast would be required to elect officers, and that when there were more than two candidates, the one having the least number of votes should be dropped at each successive ballot. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

Dr. JOHN W. YEOMANS, of Penn., Dr. JOHN B. ADGER, of S. C., Dr. WM. M. SCOTT, of Ohio, were nominated, and after voting withdrew. The roll was called, and after the votes were counted it was found that Dr. YEOMANS had received 150 votes, Dr. ADGER 91, and Dr. SCOTT 56, so that Dr. YEOMANS was elected by a majority of three votes. After being conducted to the Chair by Dr. SCOTT, the newly elected Moderator addressed the Assembly in a brief and graceful manner, asking his brethren to be charitable towards his imperfections in the performance of his duties and pledging himself to endeavor to give dignity and order to the proceedings and to make them useful to the Church of Christ.

Several nominations were then made for the office of Temporary Clerk. On the first vote it was declared that Mr. VERMILYE and Dr. DICKSON had received the highest number of votes; the former 115 and the latter 100. The vote on these two was taken by rising, and Rev. Mr. ASHBEL GREEN VERMILYE, of Newburyport, Mass., was declared elected Temporary Clerk.

The Assembly fixed its hours of session from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5½ in the afternoon, and adjourned to the 10 o'clock meeting.

So large a number of members were never present *at the opening* of any previous assembly. The Theological Seminaries of the Old School Presbyterian Church are largely and ably represented at this meeting. Drs. HODGE and MCGILL are present from Princeton; Drs. ADGER and THORNWELL from Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH, from Union Seminary, Va.

The New School General Assembly meet this morning at Pittsburgh. This season is an active and interesting one for Presbyterians. The Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland both convene to day. The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly meets at the same time at Nashville, Tenn. The coincidence of such bodies at this particular time would lead one to suppose that General Assemblies were exceedingly *general*.

The first Presbytery formed in this country was that of Philadelphia, in the year 1704. In 1708, a Synod was formed of four Presbyteries then in existence, and was called the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1729 the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines was adopted, as embodying the rule of faith of the Presbyterian Church. Differences of opinion among the clergy so increased as to produce a schism in 1741, which resulted in the formation of the Synod of New-York. This breach continued but seventeen years, and in 1758 the two Synods were united. This body continued to grow and flourish until the years 1837-'38, when the separation into

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

As this trial approaches its termination, the interest of the public therein seems to increase. There were not more people inside the Court-room yesterday than on the day previous, for that would have been impossible, but a great many more tried to get in than on any former occasion, and went away disappointed. Capt. Nickerson, the witness expected from Boston, who commanded the schooner *R. L. Martha*, when she was run into by the *E. A. Johnson*, in the Lower Bay, not having been heard from, Mr. Dwight, the prosecuting officer for the Government, stated to the Court that he would not further delay the proceedings of the trial, but would rest his case as it stood. The District-Attorney, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, made a few remarks to the same purport. The Court asked counsel for the defence if they were ready to proceed. Mr. Sayles, junior counsel for Hicks, replied that his colleague, Mr. Graves, was unavoidably detained, whereupon the Court took a recess til 12 o'clock.

After recess, all the counsel being present, the defence opened by calling

Kenneth G. White, United States Commissioner—he was examined by Mr. Sayles—he said, in reply to queries: My impression is that a witness named Downes was before me on the preliminary examination; I cannot recollect the particulars of his testimony, without referring to my notes. [Minutes produced.] I do not perceive any notes relating to Mr. Downes' testimony as to where the vessel was.

Capt. Barnes, a witness for the prosecution, recalled by the defence: I was acquainted with Capt. Burr; I last saw him on the 15th of March, at Keyport; I gave him $100, of which $90 were in quarters and halves, and $10 in ten cent. pieces.

Cross-examined—He put that money in a bag, but I would not recognise the bag.

Direct resumed—I cannot say how full the bag was, when all the silver was put in.

This closed the testimony—such as it was—for the defence.

Mr. Sayles then commenced to sum up for the prisoner, it being arranged that two counsel should be heard on a side. His first point was, that the prisoner was not sufficiently identified; next, that the crime might have been committed by harbor pirates; and, third, that the crime was not shown to have been committed on the high seas, and that the United States District Court, in cases of Admiralty, had only a limited jurisdiction given to it by Congress, derived from the Constitution, (Art. 1, sec 8, 11th division.) He claimed that Congress had no power to define or punish piracy within the jurisdiction of any particular State, but only on the high seas, and therefore this Court could have no jurisdiction. If any crime, in this case, had been committed, it was for the State Courts to try it, for the United States Court could not go within the jurisdiction of the State Court.

The Judge here interposed, and said that the Jury were not to be judges of the law, but of the fact. They were not to determine whether the indictment was good or not. That question might be raised by demurrer after the verdict, if such verdict was adverse to the prisoner.

Counsel, leaving that part of the subject, remarked that the crime must be strictly proven to have been committed on the high seas, or the defendant would be entitled to an acquittal. He cited from numerous law-books, authorities to sustain his position. The United States Court, not being a Court of common law jurisdiction, the prisoner could not be convicted of any minor degree of the offence charged, as he could be in a Court of common law; yet, if they (the prosecution) failed to prove it was committed on the high seas, it was an offence punishable by common law, and necessarily should go to the State Courts. Counsel then briefly reviewed the testimony, contending that the prisoner's identity had been by no means established; and if the articles found upon him had been identified as belonging to the parties on board the sloop, still, although it might be a suspicious circumstance, there was not enough in it to fasten guilt upon the defendant, or to show that he did not honestly come by them.

Mr. Hunt, for the prosecution, cited a few authorities in support of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the waters of the Lower Bay.

Mr. Graves followed for the defence, citing the celebrated case of the Boorne, convicted in the Supreme Court of Vermont, Sept-mber, 1819, of the murder of Colvin, in 1812, and sentenced to be hung on their own confession, when, before the execution took place, Colvin returned. (*Greenleaf on Evidence*, chap. 12, p. 271.) He also referred to some collateral English cases. He then proceeded to comment on the evidence, denying that the prisoner's identity was proved, and that the Captain's watch and wearing apparel, and the clothes and daguerreotype, belonging to the Watts boys, had been shown to have ever been on board the sloop.

Mr. Dwight finished for the prosecution in a very able and interesting speech. He claimed that the prisoner's identity had been well established by no less than nine witnesses. He proceeded to review the whole circumstances connected with the murders and robbery, so far as a clue was furnished by the marks and indications on board the vessel, together with the prisoner's conduct and progress until his arrest at Providence. The prisoner listened to the learned gentleman apparently with interest, but displayed no feeling, handing the law-books used by his counsel, and playing with their papers with much *sang froid*. The witnesses, however, were much affected during Mr. Dwight's address, the girl Catherine Dickinson, who was to have married Oliver Watts, shedding tears copiously.

At the close of Mr. Dwight's address the Judge stated that he would defer his charge to the Jury till this (Saturday) morning, and after the usual caution to the Jury the Court adjourned.

Affairs of the American Glass Company.

WHAT IS A SUFFICIENT DELIVERY OF PROPERTY UNDER A TRANSFER.

Berry vs. *Kerr*.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant the value of a quantity of glass.

It appears that the defendant obtained a judgment against the American Glass Company for the sum of about $60,000. Upon this judgment he caused execution to be issued against the property of their Company, in their manufactory, at Williamsburgh. The plaintiff claims that he had previously purchased $5,000 worth of glass of the President of the Company, and that it was delivered to him before the levy under defendant's judgment.

The testimony showed that the Company was greatly embarrassed, and being indebted to its President, gave him authority to take any of its assets in payment of such liability or indebtedness to him. This authority was verbally given, and in pursuance thereof, the President sold the $5,000 worth of the property to the plaintiff, giving him an order on the Secretary for its delivery. That order was accepted by the Secretary, and the plaintiff herein proceeded to select such as he liked, and had selected all, or nearly all, before the levy was made under which defendant claims.

The defence is that the sale was void, not being made by the Company, and never having been officially authorized by it; and that if made, it was void under the Revised Statutes, the Company being insolvent, their paper having gone to protest. It was also contended that there was not a sufficient delivery to pass the property.

The plaintiff urged that the only question was, which party was first in possession of the goods, and claimed that the delivery to him was perfect. The action was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, who reserved decision.

W. W. Niles for plaintiff; Winchester Britton for defendant.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Zimmer vs. *Eidlits*.—This was an action to recover of the defendant damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained while in his employ and through his negligence. The defendant was contractor for the erection of Tabernacle Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and the plaintiff was a laborer thereon. The accident occurred on the 22d of August, 1858, while the plaintiff was standing near the church, a mason's tool, weighing about two pounds, falling upon his head, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. The workmen were engaged on the tower of the church, and it was sought to make the contractor liable, because he did not cause to be erected a scaffold to protect those below from falling implements or materials

The defence was that the defendant was not there at the time of the injury, and that it was not usual to erect such extra scaffolding in such instances.

As no negligence was shown on the part of the defendant, on motion of his counsel, the complaint was dismissed—the Court holding that one employe could not make the employer liable for the carelessness or negligence of another employe, unless the master was shown to be in some manner blamable for the accident. The case was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON.

A. Levingston and Mr. Garvin for plaintiff; C. L. Monell for defendant.

The Cheap Building Case.

David Spier vs. *Isaac L. Pinckney*.—This was an action against the defendant to recover damages for alleged neglect, by which the plaintiff claims to have been injured in his right of possession.

The parties for some time subsequent to July, 1854, owned or occupied premises adjoining. The eaves of defendant's roof were not provided with gutters or conductors to carry off the water in time of rain, and as his lot was lower than plaintiff's, the water settled upon it and filtered through the earth into plaintiff's cellar, flooding it, as alleged, frequently to the depth of twelve inches. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant should have prevented this. The defendant answered that he did not build the house complained of, and was not therefore responsible for its construction. Also, that the house of plaintiff was erected subsequently to defendant's, the plaintiff being aware, or having sufficient notice of the condition of defendant's premises. The action was tried before Judge HILTON in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $25. The particulars of the case were fully stated in the TIMES of the 12th inst.

Judge Maynard, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton, for defendant.

Matrimony and Music.

THE ULLMAN DIVORCE CASE.

Mary L. Ullman vs. *Bernard R. Ullman*.—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of the 17th inst.

A writ of *ne exeat*, to prevent the defendant from leaving the State, was then in the hands of the Sheriff for service. The writ has since been served, and the defendant has given bonds in the sum of $2,000 to answer any further proceedings that may be taken in the case.

The defendant describes himself in the bond as Operatic Director; and his two bondsmen are Chas. Breusing, music dealer, No. 701 Broadway, and Chas. F. Chickering, the famous piano-forte maker of No. 694 Broadway. The bond was now approved by Justice BONNEY, at Chambers, and the defendant discharged.

Matthew Hale for plaintiff; E. Blankman and B. Galbraith for defendant.

The University Law Graduates.

THEY ARE REJECTED BY THE COURT.

An application was made some days since to the General Term of the Supreme Court to admit to practice as attorneys and counselors twenty-two young gentlemen, graduates of the law department of the New-York University. This application was based on the act of the Legislature providing that graduates of the school, having received diplomas, should be entitled to admission to the bar upon such diplomas, and without further examination.

The Court yesterday announced its decision, denying the application on the ground that the Legislature have no power under the Constitution to pass an act depriving the Court of the power to pass on the qualifications of applicants to practice.

An elaborate opinion was rendered by Justice SUTHERLAND, Justices MULLEN and LEONARD concurring.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Francis* vs. *Francis*.—Referred back, &c.

Stoker vs. *Stoker*.—Motion denied.

Naval Intelligence.

CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK—THE CRUSADER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The United States steamer *Mohawk* arrived on the 1st, with the American slave bark *Wildfire*, captured off "Ginger Key," with 514 Africans on board. The negroes were in a healthy condition; 100 of them were women, and 414 boys.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, while chasing a slaver off Sagua la Grande, on the 29th, burst her port cylinder, and is here, totally disabled. The chief engineer is doing all in his power to patch up this vital part of the engine. Three efforts have been made without success. If the last fails, she must go north for a new cylinder. The Commander and officers of the *Crusader* are much mortified at the loss of a prize under such a mishap. It is presumed that the *Crusader* will be ordered to New-York for repairs.

The *Mohawk* sails in the morning for her station.

THE FIRE AT HANNIBAL, MO. Loss $300,000.—The recent fire at Hannibal, Mo., destroyed property to the amount of $300,000. The following were among the sufferers: Stewart & Thompson, grocers, insured for $1,000; J. Foster, grocer, no insurance; Mr. Kearley's blacksmith shop, C. C. Wiswell, grocer, Bonner, Davies & Co., bakers, loss $1,500; H. P. Baker, grocer, partly saved; insured for $1,000. E. Bonney, restaurant, loss $2,500; insured for $1,000. Fisher & Goodman, merchants, loss not known, insured for $1,000. T. Collins, news dépôt. Fisher & Hollister, grocers, total loss, $1,500, insured. Barber shop, loss not ascertained. Shoot & Heywood's loss heavy, insured for $2,000. Cohn & Co., merchants, insured $400, covers loss. Mr. Drake, tinner, not ascertained. League, Miller & Co., Hannibal *Messenger* office, stock partly saved. Insured for $6,000, covers loss. G. Harris & Bro., clothiers, insured $1,000, covers loss.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103⅝	25	Erie Railroad	22½
11 000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	do	b60 22⅝
2,000	do	84⅜	100	do	b30 22¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94½	100	do	s60 22
6,000	Erie R. 3d m. b '85	90	200	do	22
500	Erie R. 5th m. b.	59	100	do	b30 21⅜
500	Erie R. bds. '75	49	800	do	21½
1,000	Bd. Riv R. 2d m.	102¾	100	do	b30 21½
1 000	Bud. Riv. R. 3d m.	89	400	do	2 ⅛
1 000	Har. R. 1st M. Bs.	98½	300	do	b60 2 ⅜
2 000	Har R. 3d M. Bs.	80	200	do	21⅜
5,000	Mich Un. R. 8's ct.		50	Harlem R. Pref	33½
	1st M S F. U. Bs.	94⅜	600	Reading Railroad	42½
5,000	Mich So. 2d M. Bs.	47	400	do	42⅜
6 000	Ill Freeland Bs	101	1400	do	42¾
5,000	B & st. J. R Bs	72½	300	Mich. Central R	48⅜
2 000	C. & T. S. F Bs.	72	10	do	48¾
5,000	D M. & Tol Bs.	60	200	Mich S. & N. I. R.	b50 12½
	S Bank of New-York	104	150	M. S. & N. Ia G Stk.	25
20	Union Bank	103	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
60	Bank of Commerce	106½	400	do	b60 61⅜
25	Metropolitan Bank	115	100	do	61¾
15	Park Bank	112½	200	do	b30 61½
50	American Ex Bk	106½	510	Cleve. & Pitts'g R.	10
700	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 94	150	Galena & Chic, R.	64⅜
188	do	94	50	do	s10 64¾
70	do	93⅜	650	do	64⅜
100	do	b30 93⅜	100	do	b10 64⅜
200	do	s30 93⅜	400	Clev. & Toledo R.	33¼
1100	do	93½	100	do	b30 30⅜
150	do	s30 93¾	550	do	30⅜
200	do	93¾	100	do	s10 30½
25	do	s30 93	15	Chic. & R. I. R.	69⅜
77	New-York Cen. R.	81	300	do	69⅜
300	do	b10 82	50	do	b10 69½
100	do	b30 82	100	do	b60 69¾
100	do	b60 82	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b30 73
150	do	81⅞	60	do	72⅝
50	do	s60 81¾	350	do	72
150	Erie R. As. Stock	21½	35	do	73⅛
50	do	21¾	150	do	b60 73⅛

'SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102¾	160	Mich S. & N. I. R.	13
2,000	Virginia St 6s	92¾	35	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
5 000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	20	do	24¾
6,000	B. C. W. Loan	104⅜	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73
500	Ill. Cent R. B	90⅜	160	do	72⅝
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	90	75	Panama R.	s30 137
700	do	opg 88	50	do	136
300	do	p&c 87⅜	100	do	135
500	do	opg 89	50	do	134⅛
100	do	opg 91	300	do	b3 135
100	Cum Coal Pref.	b60 14¾	50	do	s30 135⅛
100	Hi Cen. R. Scrip	61⅞	110	do	135⅛
200	N. Y. Central R	82	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 64⅜
300	do	b30 82	150	do	64⅜
450	do	81⅞	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	30⅜
250	Erie Railroad	21¾	400	do	b90 30⅜
200	do	s10 22	100	do	b30 30⅝
100	do	b10 21⅞	200	do	s30 31⅛
100	Reading Railroad	42⅝	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	70
100	do	42⅜	800	do	b10 70
50	do	b30 42¾			

FRIDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was the scene to-day of increased and intense excitement in regard to the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, whose Stock played an erratic part in the dealings of Thursday, as noticed in our last report of the market. Early in the day the rumors in regard to yesterday's decline pointed to the supposed existence of malignant yellow fever on the Isthmus, which, if true, would damage the Summer travel to California. But as this cause was not deemed sufficiently serious or well authenticated, the Shares at the early Board ruled rather steady at from 93 to 94 ₱ cent., and even after the adjournment continued in some demand within these quotations. At 1½ o'clock, however, it became known that some irregularities had been discovered in the Stock accounts of the Company, and that upon these, and the absence of the Secretary from his post for several days, the sudden and pressing sales of yesterday had probably been made by parties who had knowledge of something wrong. The discrepancies in the accounts, however large or small they may ultimately prove, at once gave rise to much concern and excitement, participated in, of course, by the commission brokers who had bought or advanced upon the stock for their dealers, and the consequence was a fresh decline to 87½ ₱ cent., before the Second Board, and sales at 90@87½@90 at the Board, the price finally closing about 87½ on the Street.

As we are promised a card of explanation on the subject from the President and Directors, in season for the present issue of our paper, it is scarcely necessary here to repeat the impressions of the Street as to the extent of the mischief. The derelict Secretary, Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN has been absent from the office since Tuesday last, but whether from the consciousness of gross and overwhelming wrong-doing, or from an infirmity of purpose to meet the duty of at least assisting to straighten out the confusion and discrepancies in his transfers, which, to the present hour, after considerable, though not yet complete examination, are said to involve only a few hundred shares (and these not an over-issue according to the last list of dividend payments,) we are not able at present to say. That he has for some time been unequal to the duties and courtesies of the post of Transfer officer, was no secret to many of the Brokers who had business with the Company. But this was ascribed in a measure to bad health and a consequent irritable temper; and the charitable impression is, that he has involved his accounts in confusion from absolute incapacity, since he had too little cunning or conciliation in his address to play the systematic defaulter. Another opinion, less tolerant of course, is that he has been engaged in Stock speculations for some years past, and that where these have resulted unfortunately, he has abused his trust, in some way, to conceal it. The payment of the dividend announced for Saturday (to-morrow) will soon enable the Board of Directors to arrive at a correct list of the stockholders, who, we understand, will be requested to present their certificates on applying for this dividend. Our present impression is that the discrepancies will not be found beyond the immediate ability and prompt purpose of the Board to make them right. Since yesterday the depreciation in the market value of the property is equal to $400,000, while one-tenth the sum would cover the amount of Stock thus far found to be out of the way, even if it should prove to be a fraudulent overissue. True, this *may be* only the beginning of the end, but holders had perhaps as well wait a few days as to sacrifice their stock in the dark.

The general Share market was comparatively steady with the exception of Panama, which usually sympathizes with Pacific Mail, and which was further weakened by political rumors from New-Granada by the *Ariel* this morning. The price this afternoon was 137@134½@135; closing about the last figure. The New-York Road shares were weak on the opening of the Board this evening, but when the Western list was reached the market assumed some degree of firmness, and the dealings kept pretty steady to the close. New-York Central left off 81⅞; Erie, 22; Rock Island, 70; Galena, 64½; Illinois Central, 62; Toledo, 30½; Michigan Central, 48½; Southern, 12½; Guaranteed, 25; Burlington, 72½@73; Hudson, 46¾@47, and Harlem Preferred, 39¾@40. The additional traffic returns from the West assisted the market, as these are good for the second week in May. The State Stocks were steady and the Railway Bonds nearly all firm and scarce at the Board.

The Illinois Central reports its second week's earnings for May as follows:

1860	$54 000
1859	32,253
Increase	$21,147

This is a good return, and comes with news from London that the English holders of the Stock have surrendered their London Committee, and are paying up a large portion of their Scrip in full; thus making the way easy for the liquidation of the Free Land Mortgage due in September. Already one-half the sum has been canceled.

The telegraph advises that the Chicago and Burlington Road gains from $25,000 to $30,000 in the second week in May, making nearly *fifty thousand* dollars for the fortnight.

For the second week of May the Chicago and Rock Island Road again shows a large gain. The figures are:

1860	$26 396
1859	16,4 2
Increase	$9,957

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week of May were:

1860	$35,620
1859	27,135
Increase	$8,485

Both these returns are ahead of the calculations of the Street, and indicate a general improvement in all the business in Illinois and Michigan below the line of the Galena Road, which thus far in the month is barely up to last season. The gain on the Toledo is reported at $2,700.

We make no change in our Money Loan or Discount quotations, though some prime lists of paper are reported in request on rather better terms for the seller than earlier in the week. The general supply of Money on the Street, as well as at Bank, is easy. Exchange steady, at 109⅜ on London; Paris, f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾. One or two additional engagements of Bullion for the steamers to-morrow were made to-day, raising the total shipments to about $900,000. The *Illinois* does not sail until the afternoon. Part of the Philadelphia balances in favor of the City are coming over in gold this week, and further arrivals of silver, overland from New-Orleans, have come to hand. The following was to-day's business at the Assistant's Treasurer's Office:

Total receipts	$84.235 00
Payments	102,629 07
Balance	6.856,993 92

Included in the receipts were $84,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$742,144	$1,846,737	$1,702 345
Thrown on Market	781,398	1,814,777	1,539,668
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$18 718 876	$44,513 255	$43 317.415
Thrown on Market	23,824,983	45 405,063	43,776,056

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED, WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,373	$555 136	612	$156 368	131	$37 0 2
Mf. of Cotton	687	188,469	338	68 395	55	15 227
Mf. of Silk	459	459 377	22	12.754	56	28,451
Mf. of Flax	897	153,336	43	15,-88	66	16,8-2
Miscellan's	229	85 651	87	7 171	279	9,174
Total	3,345	$1 447 969 260,376	1,052	$260,376	589	$97 696 1.441,969
Total Entered		$1,702,345	Total Marketed			$1,539,665

The mails by the *Europa* to May 5, from London, bring the following American stock quotations:

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red	95 to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	94 to 94½	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	82 to 84	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	84 to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	76 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	81 to 83	81
Do., Pr. Land red. 1860	92 to 93	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 43 dis.	43½ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	54 to 57	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60	95 to 96	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	94 to 96	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	85 to 87	
Do., $100 shares	43 to 43	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885	60 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	83 to 85	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	72 to 74	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	91 to 83	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84 to 86	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	77 to 79	77¾
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	40 to 45	
Do., shares, assented	18 to 19	18½@¾
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	80 to 92	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,871 698	Increase £620,116
Other deposits	13,433,333	Decrease 1,169,045
Rest	3,224,701	Increase.. 6,355
Government securities	£9.728,943	Same as before.
Other securities	21,900,666	Decrease. £169,570
Notes unemployed	6,366,505	Decrease. 446,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,227,080, being an increase of £591,835; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,883,311, showing an increase of £196,191 when compared with the preceding return.

A Card.

The unauthorized absence of the Secretary of this Company rendering it impossible to complete a regular stock list in time for the payment of the dividend on the 19th inst., stockholders will be required to present their certificates when claiming payment of their dividends.

In order to prevent sacrifice on the part of stockholders, the Board deem it proper to add, that should certain discrepancies in the record of the payment of the last dividend result in loss to this Company through negligence or design on the part of the officer in question, his friends have promised to make good such deficiency. Competent accountants are engaged in the preparation of a new stock ledger, and the result of their investigations will be made public at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile, it may be proper to add that the discrepancies above mentioned consist in a record in the dividend receipt book kept by the Secretary, of 37,050 shares, (although receipts for dividends have not been given to such an extent,) whilst the capital stock was 36,610 shares. On the other hand, the sum of $366,100 was specially deposited for the payment of that dividend, and of this amount there remains unclaimed the sum of $3,710.

The Board of Directors further announce that the cash assets and securities reported in the balance sheet of May 1, 1860, have been carefully recounted and found correct.

By order of the Board,

WM. H. DAVIDGE, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1860.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 76 bbls. Ashes, 23,981 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 20 063 bushels Wheat 91,774 bushels Corn, 20,500 bushels Oats, 1,471 pkgs. Provisions, and 335 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 52 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American yellow, at 34½c.@35c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, at former rates.

COFFEE—The demand has been spiritless, and sales have been unimportant. No change has occurred in prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13⅛

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been made of 5,000 boxes, on private terms

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair to-day, chiefly for State brands, which have been obtainable at prices a shade lower than those quoted in our last. The inquiry has been partly for lots wanted by shippers, and, to some extent, by speculators. We have heard of sales of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 22½@$5 25; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@ $5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 95	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 15	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales 2,150 bbls., at $5 90@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 70 @$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl.; Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 25@$3 40 for State; $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales of 1,500 boxes Raisins have been reported, at yesterday's quotations. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, at lower rates. The demand has been somewhat brisker, mainly for Milwaukee Club. The reported sales, since our last, reach 60,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 27; and Chicago Spring, at $1 18, and White Kentucky, on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant, and is in good request, at about former rates for sound parcels. Unsound lots, especially of mixed Western, are heavy, lower and irregular. These constitute the bulk of the available supply. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels, at 64c.@69c. for unsound mixed Western; 70c.@72½c., for ordinary to choice sound do., 73c.@77c. for yellow Western, Jersey, Northern, and Southern, and (nominally) 82c.@85c. for prime to very choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 86c.@87½c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley rules quiet at old prices. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, 40c@41½c., Prince Edward's Island, 41c., Western, 40c.@41c; State, 41c@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@39c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices the week's movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been much depressed during the past week. The receipts have been heavy, having reached 80,317 bbls., by canal and river, against 65,563 bbls. the previous week. Receivers have offered their supplies quite freely, and have made liberal concessions to buyers. The demand has been good, especially for low grades, at the reduced rates. The principal inquiry has been from the regular home trade and from shippers. The closing prices show a decline of 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl., since the 12th inst., and the tendency is toward a lower range. Yesterday, the bulk of the business was in extra State, which was mainly purchased at $5 22½@$5 25 ₱ bbl., in part for export and on speculation. Some very choice extra State, as delivered and delivered, was sold to shippers at $5 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has been in limited request, though prices have favored purchasers throughout the week. Canadian Flour has been in fair request, and there has been less depression apparent in the market for this description, than for most other kinds of Wheat Flour. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 85,000 bbls., against 74,500 bbls. the previous week. Rye Flour has been quiet at essentially unaltered rates. Corn Meal was freely offered and purchased. Prices have not varied remarkably. The receipts of Wheat, during the past week, have been more extensive than those of any previous week this season. Most of that received came to hand by canal and river. It was offered by sample quite eagerly, and at reduced prices. Yet the demand was not very brisk, as buyers had been anticipating from day to day a further decline in the market value of all descriptions. Millers and shippers have been the principal purchasers. Yesterday a good business was transacted, chiefly in Milwaukee Club, which was obtained as low as $1 26@$1 27 ₱ bushel. Some Chicago Spring was bought for milling, at $1 18 ₱ bushel, being seven cents ₱ bushel under the lowest closing rate of last week. These transactions indicated a decidedly easier market, which feature the competition among sellers tends to render more remarkable. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 216,700 bushels, against 205,000 bushels the previous week. Corn has arrived in large quantities. The receipts have been composed in the main of Mixed Western. Most of this which has arrived, has been unsound and unfit to ship. Prices of such lots have declined rapidly. The demand from distillers has been good at the reduced figures. Sound lots have been less abundant, and have been in request for the East and for shipment. Prices of these have not given way as much as those for unsound cargoes. The transaction in other varieties of corn have been moderate. The total sales of corn this week amount to 615,000 bushels. Rye has been scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Barley has been rather quiet, yet quoted steady. Oats have been quite plenty and heavy, closing decidedly lower than they were a week ago."

HIDES—The market this week has been more active. The receipts have been light, and importers have been very firm. The trade continue to buy common descriptions, and have purchased all the available lots. A few Buenos Ayres hides have been taken at 25½c.@26c. The principal sales have been: 4,600 Buenos Ayres 25½c.@26c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Grande 25c., 6 months; 5,500 Matamoras 22½c., 6 months; 5,500 Tampico, 21¾c., 6 months; 4 000 Central American 26½c.@23c., 6 months; 12,000 Texas 19c.@20c., months.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 65 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The receipts of sole have been fair this week. The demand has been moderate, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely. The main inquiry has been for Oak-tanned, which is quoted steady. The business in Hemlock-tanned has been quite light. The principal holders of this description have not made any concession to buyers. Some sales, however, have been reported at a fraction off previous quotations. Stocks are generally ample. The demand for Upper-leather has been limited, though the tendency of prices has been favorable to purchasers. Desirable lots of French and German Calfskins are not plenty, and are salable, though only in small quantities, at former rates. The stock of other kinds is heavy, and the market is depressed and irregular. The movements in other descriptions of Leather have been unimportant.

LUMBER—The demand is moderate, being mainly for Eastern Pine and Spruce, which rule firm. The condition and prospects of the trade in Lumber, the Albany *Evening Journal* notices thus: "The season opened with a good inquiry for desirable lots of lumber, and although but little has yet come forward by canal, there has already been a fair business done in this mart. A large portion of the sales have been made up of lots wintered over, and the assortment of the various kinds of lumber is now not as good as it was upon the opening of river navigation. The anticipated supplies from the North and the West will, it is hoped, be sufficient to supply the present deficiencies before the close of the present month. Desirable lots are now taken as fast as they arrive, and no surplus of any desirable kinds of Pine, Spruce or Hemlock is looked for nor anticipated by any dealer. The present market prices for Spruce and Hemlock are likely to be sustained for some time to come, on account of the unfavorable opening of the season at the North. The Spring freshet was very light, and the smaller streams being slightly swollen, only a very small portion of the logs cut during the Winter were floated down, and probably not more than one-third of the stock will reach the mills this season, unless heavy rains should set in and accomplish what was not effected by the melting of the snow which fell during the Winter in the forests and woods. Then again, the advance of freights from Oswego, of from 50 to 75 cents per thousand,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention and the Speech of Senator DOUGLAS.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—DON GIOVANNI. Evening—SAUL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANPHITHEATER EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WOLFGANG—BRONZE DONKAY—HANDSOME JACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOT. Evening—IRELAND AS IT WAS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

MOZART HALL—GUSTAVE GRARY'S MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

PALACE GARDEN—HAMBUJER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Convention at Chicago yesterday completed its labors by nominating for President ABRAM LINCOLN; for Vice-President, HANNIBAL HAMLIN. The result was so little the result of preconcert, and so little anticipated by the Convention, as to have excited there as much surprise as it has unquestionably excited in the public mind here. Upon the first ballot, Mr. SEWARD received 173½, Mr. LINCOLN, 102, Mr. CAMERON, 50½, Mr. BATES, 48, Mr. CHASE, 40, scattering 42. The second ballot gave Mr. SEWARD 184½, Mr. LINCOLN, 181, Judge MCLEAN, 50½, Mr. CHASE, 42½, Mr. BATES, 35, scattering 14. The third ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. LINCOLN, which, on the motion of a New-York delegate, was made unanimous. The nomination was received with wild demonstrations of delight and enthusiasm on the part of the original supporters of the Illinois candidate, and with no marked evidences of dissatisfaction among the friends of the disappointed contestants. The first impression generally in this City, and, as far as the telegraph informs us, throughout the Eastern and Middle States, is not unreservedly favorable to the ticket. The party organizations here held their meetings last evening, and discussed the subject without any demonstrations of warm approval, or contented acquiescence; the expression of a belief that the chances of the candidate to be nominated at Baltimore are greatly improved by the action at Chicago being quite general. At Albany the same feeling of disappointment obtained at first; but a reaction took place before evening, when the jubilation became universal. The nomination of Mr. HAMLIN as Vice President was a concession, it was understood, to the disappointed feeling of the New York delegation.

By the arrival of the Aspinwall steamer of May 11 we have later dates from South and Central America. On the 22d ult. Peru was visited by an earthquake of unusual violence. The first shock lasted 80 seconds, and during the 72 hours succeeding there were no less than 50 repetitions. Buildings were prostrated, and in some localities the trees were twisted up by the roots. In Lima alone the property destroyed was estimated at $1,000,000. Callao, Chorrillos, and others of the neighboring towns suffered severely. The alarm of the people at these convulsions was excessive, and at the time the steamer which brought this intelligence to Panama left, they were parading the streets with their priests, offering up petitions that further disaster might be averted. There were apprehensions that CASTILLA had involved himself in serious difficulty with the French Government by refusing to comply with some of its demands. A war-steamer was to be dispatched to bring him to terms. In Chili, silver mines of great value had been discovered. No movement of special interest had marked the revolution in Ecuador. Ex-President FLORES, who had been expelled from Peru, remained at Manta. CASTILLA had sent FRANCO $200,000 and 1,000 muskets, with which to maintain himself at Guayaquil.

The advices from Costa Rica extend to the 2d instant. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE had been elected President, with FRANCISCO MONTEALEGRE and VICENTO AGUILAR as substitutes. A movement in favor of Ex-President MORA had been frustrated.

Dates from Bogota are to April 21. Congress was still in session, and displayed a determination to enforce the election law, though the attempt should result in bloodshed. Gen. HERRAN was using every exertion to preserve peace, but it was feared that his exertions would be counterbalanced by those of his father-in-law, Gen. MORGUERA. The statement that Gen. JONES, United States Minister to New-Granada, had countenanced the recent burning of Bibles at Bogota, was authoritatively contradicted by Rev. SAMUEL M. SHARPE, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

The sugar market in Havana, on the 12th inst., was a little more active, No. 12 offering at $4@$4¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Molasses stood at 3½@3¾ reals ₱ keg, with but little demand. Exchange on London was 11½ to 12 premium; New-York, ½ discount to ½ premium, and New-Orleans, 2@2¼ premium for sight. The demand for freights for United States was less. The health of Havana was good.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaties with China, Siam, Japan, Persia, &c. It was ordered to be printed. After taking action on a few private bills, the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' resolutions was resumed. Mr. MASON controverted the argument advanced by Mr. DOUGLAS. He claimed that the Dred Scott case decided that Congress could not intervene to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. In his view, the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was a solecism. The Federal Government could not transmit sovereignty to the Territories, for it did not possess it itself, but if the Territories attempted to prohibit Slavery it was the duty of the Government to intervene. He disclaimed any desire to force Slavery on a reluctant people; all he wished was that it should be recognized as an existing condition. Mr. TOOMBS was assigned the floor when Mr. MASON had concluded, and the Senate then adjourned. Mr. WASHBURNE's substitute for the Steamboat bill was passed by the House. This substitute brings ferry-boats under the limits of the law, prescribes the number of passengers which ocean steamers shall be allowed to carry, and establishes a system of lights for steamers and sailing vessels. While the Nebraska contested election case of DAILY against ESTABROOK was under consideration much excitement was created by the reception of intelligence from Chicago. The reading of the dispatches was called for, but was declared out of order, and on proceeding to vote on the question before the House, the claims of Mr. DAILY to the seat occupied by Mr. ESTABROOK were sustained.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, three boys, named WM. JONES, PETER BUTLER and ANDREW ROBERTS, who broke into a jewelry-store at No. 225 Hudson-street, on the 2d inst., and stole jewelry valued at $400, were convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years each. GEORGE SPERT was also sentenced for five years on a plea of grand larceny. GEORGE A. HARRISON was sentenced to two years for the same offence, and JULIUS SCHNELL to three years for burglary in the third degree. THOMAS MORAN was fined $100 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, on a plea of petit larceny.

The United States District-Attorney, yesterday, stated to the Court that in the case of HICKS, *alias* Johnson, indicted for murder and robbery on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, he had no further testimony to offer, and that the prosecution rested. The counsel for the defence had no witnesses of their own to call, and merely asked a few questions, of no relevancy whatever, of two of the witnesses called by the prosecution. Counsel on both sides then summed up, and the Court adjourned till this morning, when the Judge will deliver his charge to the Jury. It is expected that the latter will take but a short time to deliberate on the verdict.

By the explosion of a flue in a boiler used in the Pierson Enterprise Kindling-wood Factory, on Warren-street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, a little child, fourteen months old, in the building near by was fatally injured. The rubbish which was scattered plentifully about the neighborhood bruised a number of passers by. The property destroyed is estimated at $1,500. A little boy who had been left in charge of the engine states that there was no water in the boiler, and that as soon as he let some on it exploded. Miraculously enough this boy escaped injury.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Heenan Testimonial Fund was last night held at the Malta Saloon. As but few of the members of the Committee were present, it was decided to defer a full report of subscriptions until another time. It is thought that the amount already contributed is not far from $8,000. A rumor prevails that a fight has been arranged between HEENAN and SAYERS, to take place in Ireland, precise time and locality known only to a favored few; each man to be represented on the ground by twenty-five friends.

A correspondence has passed between the Croton Board and the Corporation Counsel relative to the City Chamberlain controversy. Mr. BRONSON, in reply to inquiries from the Board, advises that until the return of the Comptroller, it should keep the public monies coming into its possession, instead of depositing them with Mr. STOUT.

The Stock Exchange and Wall-street were again excited, yesterday, on the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, in the Stock Ledger of which some irregularities were discovered. The Secretary is absent from his post, and the Board of Directors are at present engaged in the examination of his accounts. The Stock fell to 87½ ₱ cent. The remainder of the market was comparatively steady. The Western stocks firm. Exchange steady. Money in easy supply at 5@6 ₱ cent. The export demand for Bullion for this day's steamers, amounts to $900,000.

The sales of Cotton were moderate. Prices were unchanged. A fair business was transacted in Flour and Wheat; chiefly in State brands of Flour, and Milwaukee Club Wheat, at, however, reduced rates. Sound lots of Corn were in demand and were steady. The movements in Provisions were somewhat more extensive. Sugars and Whisky were decidedly brisker. A limited inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Candles, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Teas and Tobacco. Linseed Oil was in pretty good request. The freight engagements were mainly for London and Liverpool. Rates were well supported.

The Presidential Conflict.

Two at least of the three candidates whose claims are to plead for the suffrages of the American people, in the canvass of 1860, now stand before the country. The Union Conservatives, as they style themselves, having nominated Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on the ground of his integrity, the Republicans have now put forward Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, on the ground of his availability. The proceedings of the Democracy at Charleston, and their subsequent movements in the most important sections of the South, indicate with tolerable clearness that Mr. DOUGLAS will be selected by this party at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, as its standard-bearer.

Within a month the only three men who can reasonably be regarded as active competitors for the highest office in the gift of the American people, will be fairly in the field. Should Mr. DOUGLAS be the choice of the Democracy, the contest will define itself very sharply and clearly. The only vital question upon which its issue will depend, is undoubtedly the question of the relations which Slavery as an institution is henceforth to sustain to the Federal Government. This question, lying at the root of all the political excitements and inter-sectional conflicts which have of late years harassed our public life and disturbed our commercial affairs, must be virtually decided in the coming election. By their nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, and by the platform which they have adopted, the Republicans have declared their wish and purpose to deal with this question, if possible, in a spirit of moderation, and to maintain the characteristic position of the Republicans North with as little offence as may be to the rights, the feelings or the interests of the South. They have not asserted in any hostile fashion their cardinal doctrine of the right of Congress to interfere for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, though the fanatical violence with which the opposite doctrine, of the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, was put forth by Mr. YANCEY and his friends in the Convention at Charleston, might well have tempted them into doing so. Still they have not disowned, and cannot disown, that doctrine, and their triumph will involve the probability of its positive though pacific assertion, when once the power of the country shall pass into their hands. Few Northern men, few Republicans at least, believe that such an assertion would be followed by any formidable resistance on the part of the South; still less by anything like secession or disunion. Even the most conservative of Southern men declare this skepticism to be a fatal mistake. Still it exists, and must be taken into the account in estimating the motives and probable course of the Republican Party. Their answer to the question of the day is peaceful interference against the extension of Slavery.

The supporters of Mr. BELL make quite another reply to this momentous question. They desire to vote that we are living not in 1860, but in 1840, and to settle the agitation of Slavery and Anti-Slavery by a general abstinence from all allusions to the subject in or out of Congress.

The Democratic Party, as represented by Mr. DOUGLAS, have still a third solution of the problem to offer to us. This is the exclusion of the question of Slavery from the discussions of Congress, by relegating it, whenever it shall come up in a practical form, to the decision of the people of the different Territories, as they may be successively called into corporate being. The objections raised to this solution are mainly theoretical and historical. Should it be acquiesced in by a majority of the people, it would at least relieve us from the immediate pressure upon our body politic of those fierce debates between philanthropy and the patriarchal system, in which the time of Congress and the temper of the country have so long been consumed. Whether it will be offered by the Democracy to the popular judgment at all, remains, as we have already said, to be determined at Baltimore on the 18th of June. Should the "Secession movement," begun at Charleston, in favor of still a fourth and notably impracticable scheme, the protection of Slavery as pure and simple property everywhere and by all authorities, State and Federal, spend its force and fall away before the power of the old national Democratic organization at the South, as now appears by no means unlikely, we shall have three united parties pressing three panaceas upon us for the relief of our great national system from the present trying crisis.

The Pope and His People.

The latest advices from Europe inform us that the Pope has no intention of recovering the Romagna by force of arms, from which he no doubt desires us to draw the inference that he is averse to shedding blood, even to preserve the patrimony of St. Peter. As, however, his army does not yet amount to 20,000 men in all, and as it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever be any larger, and as it is in the main composed of mercenaries, adventurers, and *chevaliers d'industrie* from every country in Europe, while the army of Sardinia musters 200,000 men in arms, with the entire population of Central Italy behind them, the world will be somewhat slow in appreciating His Holiness' magnanimity in not laying violent hands on the Romagnoles. In fact, we fear most people will come to the conclusion that the want of a will is simply due to the want of a way, and that if the Prince of Peace could muster 300,000 men of war he would treat most of the cities of Æmilia to a dose of that "grace, mercy and peace" which he showered, by the aid of Swiss bayonets, upon the obstinate sinners of Perugia. His forbearance is somewhat similar to that of the brigands, who permitted the regiment of Zouaves to circulate along the loneliest roads in Italy without once molesting them. If there is one thing more than another which the enemies of the Papacy sincerely desire, it is an onslaught of the faithful few who have congregated under the Papal banners upon the Sardinian army. The worst service the "young men of good family," who are said to be flocking to his Holiness' banners, could possibly render him, would be to win their spurs in conflict with his revolted subjects. In a military point of view, the attempt would be all but ridiculous. Its political results would pretty certainly be a revolt at Rome, another in Naples, and the departure of his Holiness and the "young men" in question for parts beyond the Tyrrhene or the Adrian Sea. In a moral point of view, it would be more disastrous still. His Holiness' best friends concede to his spiritual sovereignty a far greater importance than that of his temporal dominion; and a civil war with carnal weapons—a war accompanied by horrible bloodshed and disorder, such as a war between the Italian Pope and the Italian people would be sure to be—is something which, if undertaken by Christ's Vicar on Earth, would administer a greater shock to the moral sense of mankind than anything which has occurred since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The civilized public of modern times can stand a great deal, but the spectacle of a hired Swiss sticking a bayonet into the heart of an Italian citizen for demanding his civic rights, at the command of a minister of religion who claims to represent the Apostle rebuked by his Master for drawing his sword upon the high-priest's servant, is something which the nineteenth century will not endure. A few fanatics may aver and believe that God would look down approvingly upon the whole matter—and that the angels in Heaven would rejoice over the dead carcases of the slain upon the storming and sacking of Bologna and Ferrara; and that the blood on the Pontifical robes would smell sweetly at the judgment bar, when PIUS the Ninth presents himself for approval,—but these are things the civilized world, even the Catholic civilized world, will not believe. Ninety per cent. of all Christian men and women baptised in the Roman communion would shudder over the bloody tale, and whatever their lips might say, their hearts at least would wander from their allegiance to the author of so hideous a crime. It is useless for bishops to bewail this state of the case, for all their wailing will not alter it. There was a time when the Pope was above the moral law, but in this century he lies under it, and there is no safety for him or for his authority in trifling with its majesty. One of the disadvantages of his Holiness' position is that it is a little more unseemly for him to order women to be massacred than for a lay prince to do so. If his advisers are at all rational, they will, however, remind him that this little inconvenience of the Papacy is counterbalanced by advantages which had better not be sacrificed to remedy it.

Protection to the Japanese.

We are glad to see that Capt. DUPONT has given our Municipal "Reception Committee," who are lying in wait for the Japanese at Washington, a few hints on manners, which we trust may save the Ambassadors from a good deal of annoyance. He has informed them, in the first place, that he will keep the Embassy under his own charge while in this City, as the representative of the President, whose guests they are; in the next place, that the Committee must not worry the foreigners by "assiduous attention,"—that they are "Princes," and unused to great physical fatigue, or, in other words, that they will not enjoy continual jolting over our well-paved streets in a hack with our well-conducted Common Councilmen during their stay, but must be left to follow their inclination as to what they will see, and when and how they will see it; in the third place, that a great "feed" at a hotel—strange as it may seem to a Common-councilman—is not a Japanese gentleman's ideal of bliss; and lastly, that they had better not be taken round to the "Institutions," or treated to a private view of the jails and hospitals, the lunatic asylums and the dog pound.

This advice is substantially what we have been urging upon our dispensers of hospitalities for the last two months, and we are glad to see that Capt. DUPONT has given it official form. The gallant Captain adds, with great good sense, that the things which most interest the Japanese are machinery, ship building and manufactures. All of these New-York can exhibit in great perfection—and to these, with the City itself and the surrounding scenery, we hope the "hospitalities" will be confined. Against "feed" in Aldermanic company we renewedly and with fresh emphasis protest. BRILLAT SAVARIN thinks that a lovely woman never appears to such advantage as when, with sparkling eyes, she is about to dip daintily into some dish of which she is particularly fond. The City Fathers in this, as in several other particulars, bear but little resemblance to lovely woman. If they must eat in honor of the Japanese, let them eat by themselves. The contractors will be just as well satisfied, and they are the only persons interested in our civic banquets. Furthermore, we do most earnestly deprecate any public exhibition of the Nipon princes in the Governor's room. The unoccupied public and the leading Ward politicians are excellent fellows, but a punctilious and decorous Japanese of rank may be excused for not wishing to shake hands with every one of them in a not perfectly well ventilated room.

While upon this subject, we may add that so long as New-York continues to be the chief City in the Union, and consequently the great point of attraction for strangers, and so long as its municipal authorities are what they are, it would be well if the Federal Government would do for all foreigners who visit us, with high official rank, what they are now doing for the Japanese,—by sending a Federal officer to protect them from ignorant annoyance at the hands of the class, to whom an inscrutable Providence, for its own purposes of chastising discipline, has committed the mangaement of this great metropolis. Foreign nations can have no direct relations of any kind with the cities of the Union. The Government at Washington, both by our own Constitution and by established usage, is to them the only representative of the United States. They consequently, and not unnaturally, hold it responsible for the treatment they experience from the band of indescribables whom we permit to fortify themselves in the City Hall, and batten on the municipal plunder. The smallest regard, therefore, for the national good name requires the interference of Government on behalf of all really distinguished strangers holding high official rank at home. Nor will it redound to our credit if we measure our obligations in the matter by our own self-interest. We are rich enough and strong enough by this time to regulate our hospitality and courtesy by other than commercial considerations. We can afford to throw the shield of Federal politeness and official tact over the representatives of countries from which we expect to gain nothing, as well as of those from which we expect to gain much. It is not manly, to say the least of it, to let loose BOOLE and VAN TINE upon an unfortunate Turk, merely because Turkey has so little trade to offer us, while we dispatch an officer to protect the Japanese, because Japan holds out to us the glittering bait of a large commerce still in store.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEORGE SANDERS.—In our telegraphic column to-day will be found an authentic copy of the celebrated twenty-six dollar eighty cent dispatch of GEORGE N. SANDERS from Charleston to the President. It will be seen that the travesty of this document which has been going through the country misrepresents its spirit very materially. Mr. SANDERS "still lives," though his head has rolled down the avenues of several of the City journals daily, since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention. We are curious to see if he is really to be removed upon this patriotic though frank and fearless paper.

Those who are aware of the intimate relations which existed between Mr. SANDERS and Mr. BUCHANAN at London, and of the vital support given to the nomination and election of the venerable Pennsylvanian by the indomitable Kentuckian, and who are familiar with the psychological history of the President, will naturally expect to see Mr. SANDERS fall a victim at once to his too faithful friendship.

Still, the aspect of political affairs is rapidly becoming so "checkered," that even Mr. BUCHANAN may perhaps hesitate at throwing away anything that still remains to him in the way of personal devotion or political fealty. We shall observe the chances of the position with the earnest but impartial attention of the excellent lady who inspected the grand duel between her husband and a bear.

As matters now stand, it is clear that Mr. SANDERS gave his chief some very good counsels, which we cannot really think were "dear at the price." CHARLES V., who longed for a courtier to tell him the truth, would have paid for them in broad pieces.

DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK.—By a typographical error we were yesterday made to announce for Monday evening next the great demonstration of the New-York Democracy, which is really to take place on Tuesday, at the Cooper Institute. The complete annihilation by Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Senate, of the claims of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers to represent either the opinions or the power of the Democracy at the South, and the nomination of the Republican candidates for the canvass of 1860, will give extraordinary interest to this gathering of the "unterrified;" and as a number of Democratic leaders from different sections of the country, such as Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois, Mr. MILES TAYLOR of Louisiana, Mr. HAMILTON of Texas, Mr. CLINGMAN of North Carolina and ROBERT J. WALKER, are expected to address the meeting in vindication of Mr. DOUGLAS' position, and in support of the action at Charleston of the New-York Delegation, as against the seceding members of the Convention, the event of Tuesday next may fairly be regarded as one of the opening incidents of the great Presidential campaign.

Minor Topics.

—The Paris correspondent of a New-York journal tells us of a celebrated painter, who was much annoyed in his morning walks by a Biblical painting, miserable in taste and execution, representing a hideous "Joseph" struggling to escape from the embraces of an abominably ugly "Potiphar's wife." So much annoyed was he by this libel in oil that he finally concluded to purchase the picture and reduce it to ashes. Stepping into the shop he demanded of the proprietor the price. 'That work of art,' replied the imperturbable curiosity dealer, "is valued at five hundred francs." The painter at first felt outraged by the coolness of the shopkeeper, but finally suppressed his indignation sufficiently to listen to the man's explanation. He said that the picture formerly belonged to M. DENON, Intendant of the Louvre under LOUIS PHILIPPE; that it had fallen into the hands of an old lady, who shocked by the primitive garb of Mrs. Potiphar, employed her nephew—a house painter—to operate upon the figures with his brush; that this nephew, one rainy day, sat himself down and gave Joseph a coat of paint, and Mrs. Potiphar outer garments, in accordance with the taste of the Nineteenth Century. The artist, struck by the simplicity of the narrative, examined the painting closely, and discovered the number 37, with a seal in red wax bearing the initials of DENON himself. He instantly made the shopkeeper an offer of 500 francs for the picture, and took a receipt guaranteeing to him its full possession under any and all circumstances, whether it proved valuable or valueless. Under the manipulations of the expert the additions of the house-painter disappeared, disclosing an admirable painting with the name of DAVID in the corner, and every way worthy of that great master's reputation. And a noted *connoisseur*, to whose inspection the rescued painting was subjected, immediately offered to find a purchaser for it, at 20,000 francs. So much for the efforts of the iconoclastic house-painter, who attempted to throw the light of other days into the shade by the touch of his vandal brush; so much for the appreciative artist who relieved the biblical hero and heroine of their superfluous clothing, and restored them to their primitive purity of color and costume.

—A telegraphic report of the Baltimore Convention made one of the delegates say that he was prepared to look upon Massachusetts men as "ministers"—the speaker said "moasters." It is singular that the telegraph should have been guilty of such a catachresis. In Massachusetts monster and minister are not identical terms—it is only in New-Jersey that they are synonymous.

—Judging from manifestations of feeling in England lately, a new edition of CARLYLE'S *Hero Worship* would have an immense sale. The title-page might be taking. With a vignette of SAYERS at the Stock Exchange, the success of the book would be certain; and some enterprising "reproducer" might turn a dishonest dollar by simply substituting HEENAN in Wall-street.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That most dramatic singer, Mme. GAZZANIGA took her benefit at the Opera House, last night, in that *rôle* of *Lucrezia Borgia*, which first introduced her to the acquaintance and admiration of the New-York public. Mme. GAZZANIGA is preeminently an artist of feeling, a born interpreter, to use the jargon of the old Weimar criticism, rather of BELLINI'S Parma violets and DONIZETTI'S passion flowers, than of AUBER'S camellias and WEBER'S magnolias. She has neither classic delicacy of execution, nor intense intellectual depth of expression, but she sings with all the emphasis of emotion; and therefore above almost any prima donna whom we have had among us, requires the support of a well-combined, well-administered and scientifically accurate orchestra and company. Need we say, therefore, that she might be heard to better advantage than she just now can be, in Irving-place? To-day Mme. GAZZANIGA, PATTI, BRIGNOLI, and the rest, close the season with "Don Giovanni."

WINTER GARDEN.—After the sketch of Wednesday, MAX MARETZEK gave us last night, at this house, the full, warm, glowing Oriental picture of VERDI'S "Nabuco." The fates of VERDI'S two finest operas, "Nabuco" and "Ernani," have been curiously different in Paris and New-York. Produced in Paris first in 1846, with the magnificent talent of RONCONI and the brilliant voice of LA BRAMBILLA to give the due expression to its really tragic qualities and well-combined musical effects, "Nabuco" made a *furore* in that most fastidious of houses, the Italiens. "Ernani," less fortunate in its first interpreters, earned afresh in Paris its original name of "Il Proscritto." The lovely ladies of the Orleanist Court would have nothing to do with it. In America, thanks to the introduction of TRUFFI and BENEDETTI, the exquisite melodies and effects of "Ernani" made their way at once into favor, and have kept ever since the ground they won at first.

It will not now be the fault of MAX MARETZEK if "Nabuco" fails to fix itself as firmly in our operatic calendar. "Nabuco" is perhaps the most original of VERDI'S operas in point of musical ideas, while at the same time the most successfully eclectic in point of treatment. You cannot listen to the first measures of the opera without feeling that you have before you neither a servile copyist, nor a mere lunatic of oddity, neither a BALFE nor a SCHUMANN.

The musical style of the opera connects it with the best manner of ROSSINI. Not merely in its scenic atmosphere, but in the forms of the composition, it is forever recalling to you the "Semiramide" and "Mose in Egitto." What more Rossinian, for instance, than the *trio* of the first act. That magnificent *trio, Io t'amava, il regno il core*, to which FABBRI gives all the Brambilla's splendor of execution, with a touching intensity the BRAMBILLA never knew. And yet the melodic bursts of the Opera have an earnestness of purpose altogether unlike ROSSINI, wholly VERDI'S own, at least not surpassed in any of his subsequent productions. The air of *Abigail*, with which the first effect of the second act is made, is the least fine of these, and yet it would be striking enough were it not so speedily eclipsed by the grand simplicity of the chorus of Levites which follows, and by the superb *finale, S'apressan gl'istanti*, with its wonderful ascending scales and its sudden gust-like dashes of vigorous declamation.

In the first act, the sextuor with chorus, "*Tremin gl' insani*," opening with a grand Mosaic *larghetto*, missed something of its effect from ARDAVANI'S inability to produce the sharp accentuated *staccato* with which *Nabuco* comes into the combination. This artist is careful, and not deficient either in voice or skill, but he has neither the musical audacity, nor the dramatic intensity necessary to make the part of *Nabuco* what it is capable of becoming—a sort of operatic *King Lear*—little less than sublime in its finest passages of feeling. As, for instance, in the duo between *Nabuco* and his cruel daughter, in the third act. In this duo *Nabuco* has an opportunity of producing, by a well-balanced transition from the minor to the major on the words "*Questo mio crin canuto*," one of the most thrilling and rarest of dramatically musical impressions. To this ARDAVANI was hardly equal. But the delicious *Andante* of the duo, and the genuine dramatic expression of FABBRI redeemed the *morceau* fully, and made it one of the memories of the present season. The contrast in this act between the sharply defined rhythm of the military march, with which it opens, and the lovely chorus of the captive Jews, the pathetic lamantation of the *super flumina*, with which it closes, is one of VERDI'S very highest achievements. "*Va pensiero, sull ali dorate*;" it lingers like a far-heard Neapolitan boatman's romanza on the ear and the mind.

The fourth act is more ordinary, but the opera as a whole is so exceptionably fine, and has been at last produced with so much genuine effect by Mr. MARETZEK, that no one who really loves music can afford to lose the opportunity of hearing it. To-day, of course, a *gala matinee*.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Let not our readers forget that to-night the Winter Garden will be surrendered to Mme. LAURETTI, for the performance of *La Corise*, and for other performances, which will bring this admirable actress before us in a new and brilliant character. Mme. LAURETTI'S benefit should be, and we hope will be, a festival.

LIEDER KRANZ.—The Society of the German Lieder Kranz to-night offer us, at the Academy of Music, HILLER'S new oratorio of "Saul," for the benefit of the German Children's School, in Grand-street.

CONCERTS.—For next week M. SECCHI DE CASALI threatens the people of Elizabethtown, N. J., with a sudden and wholesome shower of song. Mme. GAZZANIGI, AMODIO, Signor ALBITES, and others of our most accomplished musicians, are to visit this pretty and populous city on Tuesday evening.

From Buenos Ayres.

PROBABILITIES OF A NEW WAR—MOVEMENT OF COMMANDER PAGE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Our files of Buenos Ayrean journals furnish intelligence from River Plate to the 30th of March.

The political news is of interest. The Government, or at least the Commission, named to arrange the details of a return of the State to the Argentine Union, had been raising difficulties in the way of the incorporation, and by various overt acts had indicated an intention to disregard the treaty signed in December last, and remain independent. The prevalent impression of the foreign residents was that a public declaration of a design to regard that treaty as null would soon appear, and that the Argentine Government would at once resume hostilities.

In regard to the exploring expedition of Com. PAGE, the *Commercial Times* says, quoting from the Asuncion *Seminario*: "The American steamer *Alpha* left on the 23d November last, under the command of Capt. PAGE, to explore the river Bermejo, and arrived back on the 6th inst., at the port of Humaita, at 7¾ P. M. She has ascended to a distance of 30 leagues below Oran, but did not reach that Province even by land. The expedition ascended and returned without further incident than being shot at with arrows by a tribe of Indians, about 100 leagues below the Esquina Grande, who were dispersed by a few musket shots. She brought word of the approach of the steamer *Bermejo*, which was left by the *Alpha* about 100 leagues in the interior, not being able to accompany her. The commander of this vessel asked permission to proceed immediately, which was granted."

The *Metacomet* has been added to the American Exploring Expedition, we believe, as a hospital or storeship.

Political.

HOW THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES VOTED AT CHARLESTON.

The Albany *Argus* makes the following revelation:

"A statement, in some particulars erroneous, having been published of the vote of the New-York delegation, we give, from the notes of the Secretary, the following correct version:

For Mr. Douglas—Messrs. Richmond, McLaughlin, Belmont, Cagger, Titcomb, H. J. Miner, Hudson; Caryl, Glowacki, Gilkeson, Haskin, Hulett, Ludlow, Savage, Holley, Warren, Stetson, A. C. Beach, Sprague, Church, Champlin, Fairchild, Abbott, Ross, Knapp, Spinola, Clancy, Miller, Ingalls, Tilden, Prince, Eastman, Bissell, Johnson, West, Peck, Ogden—37.

For Mr. Dickinson—Messrs. Schell, Driggs, Edsall, G. Beach, Burhans, Wright, Devereaux, De Wolfe, McIntyre, Staats, Seymour, Stryker, Hubbard, Bergen, Croswell, Russell, Spencer, Randall, Butterworth, Barlow—20.

For Mr. Guthrie—Fowler, Cooper, Corning, Miner, Cochrane, Kemble, Paige, North, Walker—10.

Waterbury and Mr. Barto voted for Mr. Hunter, and Rynders for Mr. Breckinridge."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Episcopal General Convention.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 18.

The proceedings of the M. E. General Conference to-day were of an unimportant nature. The time of the session was occupied in personal explanations by members of the Slavery Committee, and by the presentation of petitions, &c.

The hall and galleries were densely packed with spectators, drawn thither by the expected discussion on the reports of the Committee on Slavery.

Extensive Frauds of a Confidential Clerk.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 18.

RAPHAEL E. SMITH, for many years confidential clerk of KENNETT MACKENZIE, wholesale liquor dealer, was arrested Wednesday on the charge of embezzling $27,000 from his employer. Investigations since his arrest indicate that the frauds extend through a number of years and will reach a much larger sum than mentioned in the indictment, perhaps $100,000.

Obituary.

DEATHS OF FORMER CONGRESSMEN.

NEWARK, Friday, May 18.

Hon. FERDINAND S. SCHENK, of Somerset County, formerly a member of Congress, and several years Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, died suddenly at his son's residence, in Camden, yesterday, aged 72 years.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Hon. WM. S. DAMRELL, a well-known printer, and a late Member of Congress from the Third District, died yesterday after a long illness.

New Flour at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 18.

FLOUR, from new Wheat, was in the market today; it was ground in STOVALL'S Mills, Augusta. A small shipment will leave for New-York to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 340 bales. Sales of the week, 2,350. Receipts of the week, 5,400 bales, against 3,900 bales last year. Increased receipts at this port, 59,500 bales. Stock in port, 16,000 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE quiet at 108¾@109.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 18.

FLOUR dull; no sales; WHEAT dull and lower; red, $1 25@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 60. CORN declined 2c.; yellow, 70c.@72c.; white 72c.@75c. PORK steady; Mess, $18; Rump, $14. LARD active at 11¾c. in barrels, and 12c.@12¾c. in kegs. WHISKY dull and heavy at 21c.@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; White, $1 58; Red, $1 35@$1 45. CORN quiet. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY steady, at 21¾c @22¾c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON—sales to-day, 700 bales. Sales of the week, 6,400 bales. Advance on the week, ⅛c.@¼c.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON—steady; sales to-day, 5,000 bales, quotations nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CRICKET MATCH—ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—MARRIED VERSUS SINGLE.—An interesting match was played on the St. George's new ground at Hoboken on Friday, between twelve married and twelve single members of this prosperous Club. A large attendance of the members and their friends was on the ground, and between the play they partook of a bountiful repast, in which mirth and good feeling abounded. The new club-house is not yet finished, but was sufficiently inclosed to make the cricketers feel that they had got a permanent location. The ground looks beautiful, and is decidedly the best cricket ground in the country. The bowling on both sides was splendid, as was the fielding. The bowling and style of batting of Mr. BRETT is very fine. He is an important addition—newly imported—to the strength of St. George's, which is now very strong and equal to all comers. The batting was very fine on both sides, although the match terminated in favor of the batchelors, who, of course, feel in high glee at the result. The gates of the ground were open to visitors, of whom quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the match, and amongst whom were a number of ladies.

The following is the score:

THE BENEDICTS.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Walker b.

THADDEUS HYATT IN PRISON.—The Washington correspondent of the New-Haven *Journal* writes:

"I visited to-day the cell of HYATT, who; almost forgotten by the busy outward world, lies incarcerated by order of the United States Senate, *for no crime whatever*, but simply for asserting the right of an humble individual to question the usurpation and power of that august body. The Washington Jail is a massive three-story stone building, filled with dirty, ferocious-looking negroes, who, rioting in filth, smoking and scraping on fiddles, glare at you through the grated aperture of the grim corridors. I did not see a white face among the convicts I passed, or observe any attempt to keep them at work—though, perhaps, the last may have been because it was noon when we were there. The air of the building was fetid and noisome, dampness gathers on the walls, and the thousand stinks of Cologne that COLUMBUS speaks of, were pleasant beside the odor that pervades this building.

We were ushered to the third story, and shown the door of the martyr's cell. Entering, he greeted us cordially. HYATT is a frail invalid, tottering to the grave, who, surrounded with all the appearances of wealth, amid the bosom of his family, could scarcely hope for but a mere span of life—*there he is, calm, unyielding, slowly dying.*"

Genin, Hatter,

No. 513 Broadway,

WILL INTRODUCE,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,

THE JEDDO HAT,

OF WOVEN STRAW,

FOR YOUNG MEN,

AN EXCLUSIVE SUMMER HAT,

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. bet. 4th and 5th-av., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

Purify the Blood.
With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood: such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors. Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidences of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., And sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No 24 Old-slip.

Dyspepsia.
One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomach and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties, for any length of time, Dyspepsia, in some of its forms is also most sure to follow. BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or CATHARTIC LOZENGES will effectually aid Nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their ingredients freely recommend them. Sold by all Druggists.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and
WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st, New-York.

Soft Hats.
Just received, an invoice of Paris soft hats of various qualities. In addition to the above will be displayed a large assortment of domestic manufacture, forming a stock unsurpassed for variety of shape and color, and at prices to suit the most economical
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

Where to Dine.
In the Restaurant at Tammany Hall. Having been renovated throughout, it presents a clean and comfortable appearance. The fare is always excellent, embracing all the delicacies that can be had, and the prices are extremely moderate.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
A perfect fit guaranteed at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $50, complete; gauges attached.
Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Our Superior shirts,
Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure by the dozen or single. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

The "Jeddo," or "Japanese,"
A NEW STRAW HAT.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

Great Sale of Shirts.
SIX FOR $5, or $1 50 EACH.
Fine goods—well made—worth $24 per dozen.
MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 262 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

An Old Friend.—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.—It has no equal as an external embrocation for Rheumatism, Pains &c. Principal depôt, BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, No 186 Greenwich-st., and other Druggists. It will recommend itself. Price 25 cents.

Phrenological Examinations will aid young men in governing their passions, selecting proper pursuits, and gaining honor and happiness. Charts and full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

To Start Right for a Successful One Needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Hats for Gentlemen.—Leary & Co's successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, invite the attention of the public to their present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., New-York. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

KING—MANGIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN KING to Miss HELEN MANGIN.

COBB—VAN ZANDT.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, of Hopewell, N. Y., Rev. HENRY N. COBB to MATILDA E. VAN ZANDT.

KETCHUM—MONROE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. McLean, JOEL KETCHUM, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss IDA MONROE, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

COE—SHELTON.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. ERASTUS COE to Miss MARY A. SHELTON, both of the above place.

BOSWICH—SMITH.—At Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, ERNEST P. BOSWICH, of Williamsburgh, and SUSAN A., daughter of Milton Smith, of Manhasset.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, PHEBE D., daughter of Nelson and Fannie H. Sherwood, aged 22 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 West 17th-st., on Monday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

SCRIBNER.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 18, after a long and painful illness, Mr. A. S. SCRIBNER, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Broome-st, on Sunday afternoon, May 20, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TWEED.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 18, of disease of the heart, RICHARD TWEED, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his sons, Richard, Jr., and William M., and grandson, Charles T. Rodgers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 237 East Broadway, on Monday, May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SECOR.—In this City, on Friday, May 18, of inflammation of the lungs, AUSTIN FULLER, youngest son of Horace and Hannah A. Secor, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 208 West 30th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, FREDERICK WILSON only son of Dr. P. B. and Fanny E. Rice, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 91 Livingston-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, of hooping cough, EMILY MOORE CLARK, only daughter of Burton E. and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral services will take place, at No. 500 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 18, EXPERIENCE, relict of James Van Zandt, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Peter P. Van Zandt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to St. Mark's Church.

CHAPMAN—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, of cancer, at the residence of her son, E. N. Chapman, M. D., No. 182 Atlantic-st., Mrs. BETSEY CHAPMAN, relict of the late Col. Phineas Chapman, aged 66 years.

Her remains will be taken to Redding, Conn., for interment.

PUFFER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, FRANK D., child of George D. and Eliza G. Puffer, aged 5 years.

PARKER—At Belvidere, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, May 16, JOHN BROWN, youngest son of William B. and Margaret E. Parker, aged 3 years and 15 days.

BASSETT.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Saturday, May 12, AARON E. BASSETT, aged 25 years.

☞ Western papers please copy.

BENEDETI.—At Carthagena, New-Granada, at the residence of his son, Senen Benedeti, CARLOS BENEDETI, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. B. was for many years an old resident of the City of New-York, and died on the 21st of April last.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No.* 237, *May* 18, 1860.
70, 72, 22, 31, 8, 45, 4, 65, 44, 20, 52, 21.
DELAWARE—*Class No.* 238, *May* 18, 1860.
5, 31, 48, 11, 46, 3, 69, 68, 53, 65, 1, 37, 62, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 333, MAY 17, 1860.
42, 72, 23, 31, 48, 29, 44, 36, 73, 21, 11, 75, 45.
Prices cashed at No. 568 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

F——A——C——T——S——.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
SIXTEENTH WITNESS.
CROUP.—JOHN HOGG, Esq., Editor, Collingwood, C. W., testifies:
"A child of mine, eight weeks old, was seized with Croup of the worst form. The best medical practitioners of the town were called in, but, after doing everything in their power to relieve her, but all in vain, GAVE HER UP AS DEAD. I then took her in hand, rubbed her back, chest, and throat with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and gave her large doses of SYRUP OF SQUILLS, when in the course of a few hours she was well again, and is now as well and hearty a child as can be."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SARSAPARILLA IS ADMITTED BY EVERY medical man to be the only real
BLOOD PURIFIER.
Thousands of physicians use Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S in their daily practice. Buy it yourself at the Proprietor's office, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York, and save the doctors' bills.
BE VERY CAREFUL TO NO-USE OTHER.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALT RHEUM have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. S P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Try it if you are afflicted. No. 41 Fulton-st.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 8 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

RICH SILVER PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES—At the store of LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New York. Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Liquor Stands, Spoons and Forks, Waiters, Napkin Rings, &c., at retail and wholesale. Hotels, steamboats, &c., supplied at prices lower than ever before.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.
Distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.
Distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
Is a miraculous remedy for
CHEST DISEASES.
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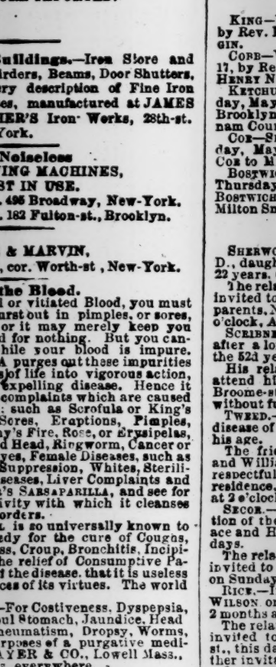

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Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

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A NEW BOOK,
A NEW BOOK,
BY THE
BY THE
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Author of the
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, etc.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
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THRONE OF DAVID,
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THRONE OF DAVID, THRONE OF DAVID
FROM THE
FROM THE
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
TO THE
TO THE
TO THE
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM,
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM,
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR
Resident at the
Resident at the
Resident at the
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Is presented to the Reader,
Is presented to the Reader,
Is presented to the Reader,
AS IF
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BY AN EYE-WITNESS,
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KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
AND
AND
AND
TYPE OF JESUS.
TYPE OF JESUS.
TYPE OF JESUS.
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
BY THE
BY THE
BY THE
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHERRY-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CHERRY-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts.—The Trustees having purchased the Baptist Church, in Norfolk-st., of which Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE was late pastor, the last services in the Cherry-st. Church will take place TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock Preaching by Rev. JAMES D. ROGERS. Opening exercises in our new Church, in Norfolk-st., near Grand, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; preaching by Rev. W. P. CORBIT, formerly of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES D. ROGERS. Seats free.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 8¾ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish, are invited to join this congregation.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—REV. WM. H. HOISINGTON, (blind,) late of the Presbyterian Church, will lecture in Dodworth's Hall TO-MORROW (Sunday, May 20,) at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The True in the False, and the False in the True*; evening—*Divine Imparting, and Law of Assimilation or Growth*. Conference same place, 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. TO-MORROW, May 20, Rev. A. MCCLELLAND will preach (D. V.) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. HAMM, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to the Sabbath school of the Church. All who are desirous for the promotion of Christ's cause are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

ORDINATION.—MESSRS JOHN SCUDDER AND LEONARD W. KIP, Jr., will be ordained as Foreign Missionaries TO-MORROW EVENING in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 4th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. HARVEY D. GANSE, and the charge by Rev. PETER STRYKER.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Right of Conscience* towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of Mr. Hyatt by the United States Senate. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the IVth Ward Mission, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ in the morning and at 7½ in the evening. Subject in the morning—*Christ's Originality*. In the evening—*Recent Crimes*, from the text, "Be sure that your sins will find you out."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE-ST., NEAR BOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of Owego, N. Y. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in the Lecture-room, underneath the Church, at 9½ and 2½ o'clock.

BROAD CHURCH MOVEMENT.—THE First Independent Society, Brooklyn, meets in Musical Hall, corner Fulton and Orange sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Lecture by the President, Dr. O. HULL, on *The Character of Deity as Deduced from Nature*. Free seats and free discussion.

REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH—HAVING charge of the North Trinity Church, a new organization, will hold regular services in the chapel, (Tremor Hall, corner Broadway, entrance on 34th st.,) EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the Evening a second sermon upon the *History of the Bible*. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. The seats are free.

REV. DR. CHAUNCEY, RECTOR OF ST. James', Yorkville will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal.) A funeral discourse, in the MORNING by the Rector, on the death of the late Mrs. Jane Devlin, Sr. Seats free throughout.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, formerly of Williamsburgh, now associate editor of the *Star in the West*, Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG German, a situation to do light chamber work or wait on the lady; understands taking care of a baby; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 25 h-st., between 8th and 9th ave., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and do sewing in washing and frosing in a private family, or as plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or can do plain sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 181 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL desires a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Apply between 10th and 11th-sts., No. 253 Avenue A., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and the care of children; good references. Call at 54 Barrow-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE. — SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and plain sewer; both are competent and have good reference, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—all kinds French soups, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or can do plain sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 181 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid; can take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL desires a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Apply between 15th and 16th-sts., No. 253 Avenue A., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and the care of children; good references. Call at 54 Barrow-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE. — SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and plain sewer; both are competent and have good reference, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—all kinds French soups, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 336 Greenwich st., between Jay and Harrison sts., front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go to Newport or Staten Island for the Summer; best of City references. Apply at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No. 216 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.; good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 106 3d-st., corner 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 186 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, or to take charge of a house for the Summer months. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing and willing young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and washing and ironing; would do general housework, or chamberwork, waiting, or seamstress and laundress; first-class reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st. up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WILLING, hard-working Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework if required; understands her business well; best of references; no objections to country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an industrious and deserving German woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pastry cook and thorough good laundress. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A smart, tidy and well-recommended German girl in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker; also a very good washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash, and iron; good reference, if required. Call at No. 75 Chrystie st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wants a situation as plain cook; is a good baker and can make herself useful as seamstress or dairymaid; country and up the North River preferred. Apply for two days at No. 294 4th-av, near 23d-st. Has best of references.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed situations for two as competent and really respectable servants as any lady can desire. One is an excellent, thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are persons of reliable habits, and refer to first-class families in Brooklyn for being perfectly trustworthy and efficient. Apply at No. 69 Tillery-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO RESpectable young women want situations; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, is a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting; both can give the best of reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 19 State-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman. Call at No. 241 38th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance the country. Apply at No. 328 West 46th-st., top floor and back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding-house; references given. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a lady as housekeeper, or companion to an elderly lady, in the City or country, or would be willing to travel. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home and kind treatment. Address, or apply to No. 185 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 63 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION; understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Has seven years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2 East 14th-st., corner 5th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting and crimping. Excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till suited.

AS LAUNDRESS—WITH THREE YEARS' REFerence.—A woman, with the above reference, wishes a situation; understands clear starching, fluting, &c.; is also a splendid getter-up of linens; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRSTclass laundress a family's washing to take home to her residence; understands fine washing and fluting, and gets up clothes in the neatest manner. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and fluting, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman capable of taking entire charge of an infant or older children; will also do plain sewing; has lived a year with her late employer, to whom she refers, and where she may be seen, No. 219½ 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 East 23d-st., for two days, near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant Welsh girl, who has served in that capacity in England. She can be seen for two days, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 13 Washington-place, corner 5th av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a respectable young woman a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. No objection to the country.

LADIES CAN GET GOOD HELP ALWAYS by calling at Mrs SHATUCK'S Sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st. A good seamstress, that can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, with good reference, can be had at the above. A Protestant cook wanted at the above. Girls can procure good places here.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes to take in washing for her own house from a private family, either by the piece or dozen. The best of City reference given for upwards of four years as to being a first-class laundress in all kinds of muslins and fine fluting. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young German girl. Can bring excellent recommendations. Call at No. 353 West 29th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived five years in one place and two in another; City reference given. Call at No. 66 6th-av., in the store

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, By a most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7 each. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7 each. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter of ladies' and children's dresses; she is also a good shirt maker; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with three years' reference from her last employer, wants a situation as waitress or would do chamber work and waiting in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as waitress; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call or address for two days No. 90 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room in the basement.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has lived over five years in her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; in the city preferred. Good City reference given. Address No 155 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG Woman a situation as waitress. No objection to go into the country. Good reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A competent young woman wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY IS MOST DESIROUS TO obtain a situation in a confectionery store; she writes a nice hand and would be the right kind of a person for any one that needs her, being strictly honest and straightforward. Would soon learn her business, so anxious is she to get the above situation. Good references. Address L., No. 931 Broadway corner 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing. Call at No 18 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, late of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man, as an assistant gardener; can give the best of references. To be seen for two days, at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a book-keeper who has been in the employ of one of the largest importing houses in the City for the last fourteen years. He would prefer a similar establishment where his services would be duly appreciated. A note addressed to HUNTER Box No 101 Times Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be promptly responded to. A metal house preferred.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, a situation as clerk, etc.; has some experience in book-keeping; can write good and quick, and very smart at figures; has eight years' experience in business; salary no object; can give security and unexceptionable references. Address J. J. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation in a hardware or grocery store, or any other respectable business, wholesale or retail; wages of no object till he is used to the business. Address A. MAPLESTONE, at Johnson's saloon, No. 270 Canal-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man wants a situation as coachman in a nice respectable family; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and has a wish to keep all in good order, would prefer the country, with a house, being a married man with wife and one child. Has the best of reference; is a good safe driver, and wishes to make himself agreeable and obliging. Address H. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant, as coachman, of long experience, with long and satisfactory City recommendations from first class families living in this City. Address J. M, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the occupation, and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference. The advertiser will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address A. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN —WANTED A SITUATION BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City 9 years. Call or address T. F., No. 63 London-terrace, West 23d-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., at No. 195 9th-st., in the livery stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man as coachman; can produce good City reference. Address Tattersalls, 39th-st., corner 6th av.; Bazely's corner 37th st., and Broadway; or Coxhead, corner 9th-st and Broadway, harness makers.

AS COACHMAN —A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; he has the best of reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man (American); perfectly understands his business in every way; the best of City reference given. Inquire for J. V., at John R. Lawrence's, No. 354 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; is very agreeable and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Any gentleman in want of such a man would do well to give him a call. Address S. W., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; is a good, careful driver, and is perfectly temperate; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers. Address J. L. B., Box No. 203 Times Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom, in City or country, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; would make himself generally useful, and is a good milker; can produce the best reference. Address M. T., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver and understands the care and treatment of horses well. The highest testimonials as to capacity, honesty, sobriety and industry from his last employers who can be seen in town. Address P. M., Box No. 213 Times Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by respectable Protestant man; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 112 Times office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a Protestant man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener, he fully understands the cultivation of grape and is a good farmer; his wife as cook or laundress. Any gentleman requiring such may address for two days, J. H., Box No. 209 Times Office. The best of reference given either personally or by handwriting.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well—the management of green houses, framing, and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address H., No. 15 Johnst., at the seed store.

AS GROOM.—AN ENGLISHMAN JUST ARRIVed wishes employment in a private family, is willing to wait at table and work in the garden if required, and to go to any part of the country. Wages $12 per month. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man who is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 201 Times Office, will be attended to.

AS GROCER'S ASSISTANT.—A YOUNG MAN of good address and business habits wants a situation as grocer's assistant, bartender or entry-clerk; has been at the grocery trade nine years; or would go as porter to a respectable house. Address, for three days, DALY, Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house, or to take charge of a retail dry goods house; is fully competent for both situations. Address P. B., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable single young Frenchman; speaks three language—French, English and German—and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City references from his last employer; for his honesty, sobriety and capability; no objections to go to the country. Address, by call, or note, H. O., Mr. Ferdinand Spanenberg, German Apothecary, No 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who has lived in some of the best families in the City, and is living at his present place No. 18 Washington square. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged, or a note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WAITER, WAITER, WAITER.—A young Englishman, just arrived, wants a situation; he is willing to make himself generally useful, and to come for very low wages. Apply to Mr WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission office No. 31 Vesey-street.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged for the last three years as wrapper writer in one of the leading papers, would like to get a situation in that line, or a clerk in some law office as copyist; understands the serving of law papers; the best of references given. Address L. M., Box No 178 Times Office.

AS WRAPPER-WAITER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation in some respectable publishing house as wrapper writer. First-rate reference can be given. Will be disengaged in a short time. Address L. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS A USEFUL MAN ABOUT A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.—A smart, active, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; can drive and care horses and cattle; can also work in the garden or on a farm; will make himself useful. Ask for JOHN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who speaks German and English fluently, in some wholesale house, or at some out-door business; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity that is respectable; best of City references given. Address J. R., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED.—A MAN 21 YEARS OF AGE WANTS a situation in a small private family; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a gentleman. Apply by letter to A. MAPLESTONE, Johnson's saloon, No. 270 Canal-st.

TO INVALIDS, PHYSICIANS, &c.—A RESpectable man, who has studied for medicine, wishes to obtain a situation to travel on an invalid; he would have no objection to travel; or would act as assistant to a physician; the highest medical, as well as City reference will be given. Address M. P., Box No. 151 Times office

A SWISS, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, WISHes a place in a respectable family, American or foreign. Can refer to the family with which he last lived. Address B., at M. Blanquier's, tailor, No 6 Amity-st.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GERMAN gardener, who comes well recommended and is sober and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating wages, WILLIAM HENRY, Box No. 12 Post-office, Belleville, N. J.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO go a short distance in the country, who can come well recommended and has a knowledge of horses. Address A. B., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 502 GRAND-ST., AN INDUStrious, active young man, who is not too lazy to eat. Salary satisfactory. Apply, before 9 A. M.

$190 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. | $120 PER YEAR.

R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE MISSES HOWARD, OF SPRINGFIELD, Mass., desire to receive into their family a few young children, with the view of taking the entire charge of their training and education, and supplying in all respects, so far as possible, the advantages, both of a school and a home. They are permitted to refer to Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Felton, Cambridge; Mr. Geo. S. Hillard, Mr. F. H. Jackson, Capt. Wm. Swift, Boston; Francis Lieber, LL. D., New York; Hon. George Ashmun, Rev. Francis Tiffany, Springfield.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No 649 Broadway, can always obtain good situations. They receive private lessons and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book keepers for only $15. Two $15 desks vacant. Regular terms $25.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—No 596 BROADWAY, supplies schools with competent teachers, parents with school, circulars and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Rutgers College. Dr. Lovell Mason, et al. Wanted a lady and gentleman music teacher; apply personally.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—From 5 to 14 years of age, at Mrs TOWNSEND'S School, No 38 Willoughby, corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn. A good home, thorough instruction, with mild discipline, is offered at a reasonable price. No long vacations.

$36, $36, $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 8 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go in a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 Times Office

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in music and French for the Summer. Address A. P. B., Box No. 164 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE. HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. K. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9 h and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA and FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING. Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel with printed instructions for use. DITTO, PORTER & CO., Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 307 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

TO PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS. For sale, a Stereotype Foundry, with 2 Shaving Machines, price $200. 1 Washington Super Royal Press, $150. 2 Medium Smith Presses, $100 and $75. 1 Ruggles Bill-head and Card Press, $125. With a quantity of second-hand types, &c. Apply at CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, No. 23 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the handsome first-class furniture and costly work of art contained in the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the property of Theodore H. Hilt, Esq.

The contents of the above house will be sold on MONDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole for absolute and peremptory sale, consisting of beautiful rosewood parlor furniture, comprising two full suites, in rich silk brocade rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood library bookcase, superior rosewood piano-forte, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rich marble vases, bronzes, marble statuary oil paintings, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, all made to order, with superb mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture in oak, rich silver ware, extension table, French China, &c., comprising over 400 lots of first-class parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine. Terms cash. Goods to be removed immediately

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND COSTLY FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 91 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24 at No 43 East 23d-st the furniture in said house, most of which was selected by the owner in Europe, consisting in part of handsome Italian walnut sofas, etageres, arm and side chairs, and centre-tables, ancient dining-room suite, very rich; black walnut book-cases, elaborately carved; antique-carved oak buffet; chairs in leather; centre table, &c.; oak and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing-bureaus &c; oval mirrors, valuable paintings among which are "Marine French Coast View," by Meadow, "Night Storm on the Erabie" by Krummer, "Roman Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c; also, a series of casts of the magnificent Bas Relief, by Thorwaldsen, in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evangelists," "Dance of the Muses" "Distribution of the Loves," &c., &c., &c.

The furniture may be seen on the day previous to the sale by application at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., where Catalogues may also be obtained.

BARNEY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM E. BURTON ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auctions on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No 504 Broadway, a few doors below Houston-st., by order of the executor of the late Wm. E. Burton, Esq., deceased. Among the celebrated artists will be found the works of Benjamin West, Leutze Sully, Inman, C. L. Elliott, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Beranger, W. Shayer, Sargent Gainsborough, Wolfert, (a French nobleman) Opie Senaffels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Robbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Mieris Mignard, Omegauck, George Morelend, Angelica Kauffman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Murillo, P. Veronese, Sprangeletto, Van Hove, Rembrandt, G. Romagno, Alice Corbyke, De Heere, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

SATURDAY, MAY 19, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware, &c.

Also, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City made.

Also,

Large lot of second-hand office furniture, upright and sitting desks, chairs, tables, bookcases, letter press, office carpets, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

34 baskets imported champagne, (Irroy,) very fine wine, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood marble top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining-room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano-fortes, City makers.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

BERGEN BEACH ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—700 LOTS, VIIIth WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable waterfront of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City, on high grades, commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—J. MILNOR TAYLOR will sell at No. 56 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, rich household furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, oil-paintings, silver and plated ware, ivory and pearl-handled cutlery, crockery, glass ware, looking-glasses &c., &c., together with numerous articles usually found in a first-class house. No postponement on account of weather. Fifth and Sixth-av. cars pass near the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, May 22 at No 30 Lexington-av., corner of 24th-st., the Furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in gold and green brocatel, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, rosewood and painted chamber suites, rosewood armoire and walnut nuts, mahogany bureaus, dining and marble-top centre tables, hall chairs, mirrors, plated-ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE VALUABLE LO

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

nouncement of his nomination, when his friends warmly congratulated him.

To-night the City is in a blaze of excitement. A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the State House, and was addressed by several prominent citizens.

The meeting adjourned at 9 P. M., and, headed by the Young American Band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. LINCOLN, and serenaded him. His appearance was the signal for immense cheering, and when quietness was finally restored,

Mr. LINCOLN said that he did not suppose the honor of the visit was intended particularly for him as a private citizen, but rather to the representative of a great party. In reference to his position on the political questions of the day, he referred his numerous hearers to his public letters and speeches. The speech throughout was loudly applauded. It was very brief.

NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination for President caused some surprise, but was well received generally by the Republicans, who hailed the announcement with a salute of 100 guns. It is proposed to have a grand Ratification Meeting at Faneuil Hall on Monday night.

MANCHESTER, Friday, March 18.

A salute was fired for the Chicago nominees. Much excitement prevails, and the Republicans are apparently perfectly satisfied.

BATH, Me., Friday, May 18.

A salute of 100 guns, fireworks, ringing of bells, and a street procession with music, inaugurated the Republican campaign in this city.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, May 18.

The Republicans of this city received Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and bonfires lighted this evening, &c.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 18.

The Chicago nominations were received with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns, bonfires, &c.

BANGOR, Friday, May 18.

One hundred guns were fired, and the Republicans are jubilant for the Chicago nominations.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 18.

The nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN are received with universal enthusiasm. A national salute is now being fired upon the Green.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, Friday, May 18.

A large spontaneous and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here this evening, ratifying and congratulating on the Chicago nominations. Speeches were made by C. PASKER, Esq., D. A. HOLSE, Esq., J. Y. FOSTER, Esq., and others. One hundred guns were fired, and bonfires lighted. A great good feeling was manifested, and many congratulations exchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at the Republican head quarters to-night. A grand torchlight procession is now marching the streets. The nomination of LINCOLN is received with general favor among the party throughout the State, it being the work of the Pennsylvania delegates.

The leader in the *North American* speaks very highly of the candidates, alluding particularly to the devotion of LINCOLN through a long public life to Whig principles as a strong proof of his soundness on the question of the protective tariff, of which he has been for years a consistent advocate.

Col. FORNEY'S leader in the *Press* states that LINCOLN was nominated by the Republicans because they considered that DOUGLAS would be defeated at Baltimore, and that LINCOLN therefore would carry the whole Northwest, and be elected if DOUGLAS was not nominated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. HAMLIN'S rooms are crowded to-night with friends, congratulating him on his nomination. He had no expectation of receiving it, and was surprised when it was announced to him. The Republicans of this city, and the Republican Congressmen, are full of enthusiasm over the ticket. Mr. DOUGLAS has repeatedly said to-day that the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was the strongest the Republicans could have made. A Republican ratification will be held here next week.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Friday, May 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here this afternoon, and bonfires and illuminations were the order of the evening, in honor of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

THE CANDIDATES.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF HON. ABRAM LINCOLN.

Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. His opportunities for obtaining an education were but limited, but he worked his way to the bar and for some time practiced law. During the Black Hawk war he was Captain of a company of volunteers. Subsequently, and it may have been as a reward for bravery displayed in his campaignings, he was appointed postmaster of a small village in Illinois. From this position he advanced to a seat in the Illinois Legislature, to which he was four times elected. In 1847 he went to Washington as a representative in Congress, and on the 15th of June, 1858, was nominated by the Republican Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, in opposition to Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. In his speech accepting the nomination, he emphatically indorsed the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine as enunciated by Mr. SEWARD. The contest which succeeded Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination was carried on by the opposing candidates with great earnestness, each stumping the State in his own behalf. The canvass terminated in the triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS. He secured the election of a majority of his friends to the State Legislature, and was returned to the seat in the Senate which he now occupies.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN is a native of the State which he now represents in the United States Senate, having been born in Paris, Oxford County, Maine, on the 27th of August, 1809. He achieved some distinction as a lawyer, and in 1830 was elected to the State Legislature, acting as Speaker of the House. During the last three of the four years which he was a member of that body, he held a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington during the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of Congress, and in 1847 was again chosen a member of the lower House in the State Legislature. In 1848 he was sent back to Washington, this time as a Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD. Having served for four years, the balance of Mr. FAIRFIELD'S term, he was reëlected for six years on July 25, 1851. On JANUARY 7, 1857, Mr. HAMLIN was elected Governor of his native State, and stepped from his position in the Senate to this office, resigning his seat at Washington and taking that at Augusta on the same day. This new office he held less than two months, for on January 16, he was reëlected to the United States Senate, and on February 20 resigned the Gubernatorial chair to return to Washington. Mr. HAMLIN is now on the Committees of the Senate on Commerce and the District of Columbia.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—HAVANA MARKETS, ETC.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Havana on the 12th inst. The health of Havana was good.

The British steam-frigate *Emerald* and British sloop *Racer* were still in port and all well.

The Sugar market was a little more active; No. 12 offered at $4 to $4¼ ₱ 100 lbs., very little done. Molasses at 2¾ to 3¼ rials ₱ keg, and not much demand at these rates.

Exchange on London, 11½ to 12 premium; New-York, ½ discount to ½ premium; New-Orleans, 2 to 2¼ premium for sight.

Freights have not advanced for ports in the United States. The demand is less. For European ports the demand has improved, and rates advanced at least 5 shillings ₱ ton.

Fires.

IN A DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

From some unascertained cause a fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening in Mr. ROBERT E. BURNS' daguerrian saloon, on the third floor of the building No. 365 Broadway, causing the entire destruction of the contents, and involving a loss of between $3 000 and $4 000, which is nearly covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Firemen's Fund and a similar amount in the People's Company. The stock in the clothing store of WOLF SCHOCK, on the second floor, was also injured to the extent of $500 by water. Insured for $4 000 in the Washington, Brooklyn, Rutgers and Pacific Compadies. R. O'NEAL, a carpet weaver, who occupied the basement, suffered a loss of $100, also by water. He is insured in the Market Co, for $500. The building is owned by Mrs. JANE DUNCAN, and the damage it sustained, about $500, is met by a full insurance. The adjoining premises, No. 363, owned by Mr. A. WOOD, were slightly injured; they are insured in the Manhattan Co. Mrs. DICKIE, a milliner, who occupied a part of the store, and the tenants in the upper part of the building, suffered an inconsiderable loss by water.

IN AN ICE-HOUSE.

An incendiary set fire to the ice-house in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and caused a damage of about $100. The property was owned by a Mr. DEVLIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. MASON ON THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS.

The House Passes Mr. Washburne's Substitute for the Steamboat Bill.

Mr. Estabrook, the Delegate from Nebraska, Ousted.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

THE PRESENTS FROM THE JAPANESE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

The reception of the news of LINCOLN'S nomination, at Chicago, threw the House of Representatives into such excitement as to suspend business for some minutes. Everybody was delighted. Even Mr. SEWARD'S warmest admirers pronounced the nomination most able and judicious. Judge DOUGLAS and his friends think it the heaviest blow the Democracy has yet received, and say that by to-morrow night there will not be a tar barrel or a pound of powder in Illinois.

WHAT MR. DIMITRY HAS DONE.

Dispatches from Mr. DIMITRY state that he had, on his own responsibility, proposed to the Nicaraguan President a mixed Commission, to sit in Washington, to hear and determine all matters of claims which have been, or which may be presented by citizens of either Government against those of the other. The President referred the proposition to the Nicaraguan Senate for advisement, and received the reply that the proposition ought to be rejected, at least until Nicaragua had been properly informed of the claims, and had failed to pay such as were just. Mr. DIMITRY complained of this reference of his communication as illregular, and of the answer as discourteous. As the Senate in Nicaragua is an advisory body to the President, our Government thinks this reference was regular. Our reply seems to have been eminently appropriate.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

The Nicaraguan Senate ratified the contract with the old Transit Company, but the other House declined acting until the Company had intimated their acceptance of the contract as amended. President MARTINEZ has, therefore, forwarded the contract to Señor MOLINA who has, I understand, notified the Company of the fact, and called on them to signify their acceptance or non-acceptance. Should they accept, then ample cash security will be demanded for its faithful execution, after which it will be returned to Nicaragua for ratification.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE CENTS.

A petition, signed by five hundred retail dealers in New-York, was presented to the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. BARR, praying for the passage of a law allowing the return of cents to the Mint in exchange for gold and silver. The petition seemed to strike all parties favorably.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of interest occured before the Covode Committee.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Fifteen witnesses summoned from Texas, to appear before the Judiciary Committee, in Judge WATROUS' case, are here. Three have been examined, and proved the complicity of the Judge in the purchase and location of fraudulent land titles. Judge WATROUS will offer no counter testimony until he appears before the Senate on trial.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Ministers have determined to call only on such of the diplomatic corps as represent Powers having diplomatic relations with Japan. These include England, France, Russia and the Netherlands. To-day they made official calls on Baron VAN LIMBERG, Minister from the Netherlands, and Baron STOECKOL, of Russia. This restriction excludes all intercourse, even with Baron GEROLT, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The presents to the President from the Emperor of Japan, were opened to-day to see if they were uninjured, and again repacked. While they were exposed Mr. BRADY photographed them all. They consist of screens of rare workmanship, saddles embroidered in silk and mounted with silver, heavy striped silk window curtains, window curtains, window shades painted with birds and flowers, blue and straw-colored crape shawls, a large cabinet inlaid with gold, a lady's escritoire, a variety of superb wall paper, and several pieces of rich crape and silk goods. All the articles are of the costliest manufacture.

Ministers are elegantly entertained at the residence of Secretary CASS this evening.

ARMY NEWS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet-Col. J. F. JOHNSTON, Maj. W. H. EMORY, Capt. W. MAYNADIER, and Capt. J. W. DAVIDSON, will assembly at the Washington Arsenal to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon certain improvements recently made in Colt's revolvers.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Col. GEORGE NAUMAN, Major of the Third Artillery, and Major GABRIEL RAINE, of the Fourth Infantry, are ordered to join without delay the Head-quarters of their respective Regiments, the former at San Francisco, and the latter at Fort Van Couver.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Lieut. HENRY H. WALKER, of the Sixth Infantry.

Surgeon ABADIE reported at Head-quarters at San Antonio for duty on the 5th inst.

Assistant Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, Major-General THOMAS, Maj. GRAHAM, Lieutenants MOORE, CHAMBLISS, MCKEE, WHEELER and ARNOLD are appointed a Court-Martial to assemble in New-York on the 22d inst., for the trial of prisoners.

Maj. HOLMES, Lieutenants SWEENY, CRAIG, CILLY and WORTH are appointed a Court to meet on the 21st inst., at Fort Columbus, for a similar purpose.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The statement in the *Tribune* of this morning, by its Washington correspondent, that our Minister in Mexico, Mr. MCLANE, favors the mediation which France and England have tendered to the belligerents, is wholly untrue. Advices are here direct from headquarters, which state that Mr. MCLANE holds himself aloof from all participation in the proposed mediation, and that it was partly owing to his advice that the Juarez Government so promptly refused to listen to the English and French propositions. The statement of the same correspondent, that Gen. URAGA, who gained the victory over VEGA, is fighting for himself, is also destitute of truth. URAGA is a thorough Liberal, and he is fighting the battles of the liberal cause and holds his commission from the Juarez Government. The promptitude and industry manifested by the *Tribune's* correspondent in misrepresenting Mexican affairs are marvellous. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

GEORGE SANDERS' CHARLESTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

In your columns of the 9th inst., you published what purported to be that famous dispatch from Charleston, which threatens to cost GEORGE N. SANDERS his head. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with that remarkable document precisely as sent; for upon comparison you will observe that the text as already printed falls to give the telling points of the Naval Officer's salutary counsel.

CHARLESTON, April 27, 1860.

SLIDELL and BRIGHT are here trying to break up the Government. The occasion may arrive to-day for you to act. Northern delegates, with exception of a few from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon and California, in concert with half the delegates from Alabama, two Florida, five Tennessee, half Kentucky, half North Carolina, half Maryland, half Missouri, a few from Georgia and Arkansas, agreed to the following addition to the Cincinnati Platform, which will be offered this morning as an amendment to the slave-code programme of the majority. [Here was inserted minority Platform.] The amendment will receive one hundred and seventy-five to ninety votes. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will probably withdraw from the Convention. DOUGLAS will then receive decided majority on first ballot, and on second or third will approximate to two-thirds. It is believed that the Collectors of Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans will make factious opposition, but the Douglas majority will not be intimidated by anything that the minority can do. And I hope that there will be patriotism enough left in the country to be brought to bear on the factious minority, to prevent any departure from that excellent two-thirds rule by the majority. I rely on your patriotism and your generosity. DOUGLAS' example at Cincinnati, by which alone you could have been nominated, should be followed by every competitor. Send for DOUGLAS as soon as the telegraph announces to you that he has a decided majority of the Convention, and offer him your support, and all will be well. You cannot afford to be the last President of the United States. A friend that has never deceived you, however often he may have gone in opposition to your views and wishes.

(Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

President BUCHANAN, Washington.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

The Japanese presents were opened this morning for inspection, and then transferred to the Naval Commission, to be delivered privately to the President, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Tycoon. The articles are of a most magnificent description, saddles richly embroidered and embossed with gold and silver, bed-curtains and bed-screens similar to those used by the Princes of Japan, and ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as are worn by the Princes in Japan, superior to any ever manufactured either in this country or France; paper hangings ornamented with gold; lacquered ware, including writing cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which have ever been brought to this country from Asia. This is the opinion of those who had the privilege of minutely examining these valuable presents.

The Embassy have accepted the invitation of New-York and Philadelphia municipal committees to visit those cities, but have fixed no time for this purpose. The Naval Commissioners will give the authorities four or five days' notice, so that they may make proper arrangements for their reception. The Japanese will probably visit the Capitol Saturday, and during the next week the other public buildings.

The United States Government, having received the Japanese Embassy as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, the highest diplomatic office known to our Government, it became incumbent on them to make the first calls on the Foreign Ministers resident in Washington, but restricted this courtesy to those only representing the Powers which have treated with Japan, namely, Netherlands, Great Britain, Russia and France. They concluded their calls, to-day, on Baron STOLLER, being the last in the series. There is at present, however, no French Minister in Washington.

The Marine Band will perform to-morrow evening in the President's House grounds instead of at the capitol, when the Ambassadors of Japan with their officers, are expected to be present. They have as yet made no out-door display on foot.

During the proceedings of Congress this afternoon much excitement prevailed, especially among the Republicans of the House, concerning the events at Chicago. Every fresh telegraph dispatch served to increase the commotion.

The Presidential nomination occasioned much surprise, and was not at once credited. It is said the first intelligence on the subject reached the capital in a dispatch from Mr. HASKIN to Mr. DOUGLAS.

The Reciprocity Treaty will probably be brought to the attention of the House next week. It is said that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, together with a number of the members of Congress, are opposed to it, while it is charged that Canada has violated the spirit of the treaty. No complaint is made of the other British Colonies, who are, equally with Canada, parties to the arrangement.

The spacious residence of Gen. CASS, to-night, presents a truly brilliant scene, the occasion being an entertainment to the Japanese Embassy. Among the gay and fashionable throng were the Army and Navy officers in costume, the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, the Foreign Ministers and *attachés*, together with hundreds of ladies, arrayed in rich and splendid costumes, and displaying the choicest of floral beauties. A band of music added to the general delight. The distinguished visitors, about 12 in number, were more fashionable than those who preceded them, and did not, therefore, arrive until 10 o'clock. On their entrance into the parlors, all eyes were naturally directed toward them, and they were, in comparison with the dresses which they wore on the day they were presented to the President, plainly attired. They carried with them, however, their swords and other distinctions of office, but no head gear. They were close observers of the scene, while their distinguished entertainer was assiduous in his attentions. As heretofore, they were accompanied by the Naval Commission and Mr. PORTMAN, the interpreter. Notwithstanding their accustomed gravity, they appeared to be delighted with the brilliant scene; but, as heretofore, abstained from familiarity with the ladies who surrounded them to do them honor. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The Post-office Deficiency bill, which passed the House to-day, although apparently appropriating a much larger amount, really appropriates but little over three millions out of the Treasury over and above the postages now on hand.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaties with China, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The message from the President relative to the Mountain Meadows massacre was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Reports of a private nature were received.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the examination and payment of claims of citizens of Texas for spoliations by Indians. Referred.

The bill to authorize the payment of certain contracts made by the Government Agents was taken up and postponed.

The bill for the relief of ANSON DART was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) opposed it.

Without any action on the special order, Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate. He said the resolutions involved the deepest interests of the people of his State. In reply to a charge that they were abstractions, he said it had become a settled practice to discuss in this form the great Constitutional questions as they arose. Those under consideration affected the stability of the Union itself. He differed totally from the views expressed by the Senator from Illinois. The Territories are the common property of all the States. The question as to their relation to the States was a practical one, and applicable to the business now on the table. All the powers of the people of the Territories are necessarily embraced in the organic act establishing them. Mr. MASON then went into a lengthy history of the policy pursued by the Government towards the Territories, and narrated the legislation taken in regard to them in 1850 and 1854, and contended that the Kansas and Nebraska act did not embody the doctrine of non-intervention as explained by Mr. DOUGLAS. The intervention which the acts of 1850 and 1854 were intended to preclude was that of the prohibition of Slavery by Congress in the Territories. It never was intended that Congress should be absolved from its constitutional duty as regarded the protection of property wherever it had control. The legislation in regard to domestic matters in the Territories was transferred from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, but of course under the limits provided by the Constitution. The bargain made in 1854 was that the courts should decide the extent of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution. The Dred Scott case did decide that Congress could not intervene to prohibit Slavery in a Territory. In reply to the statement that that question did not come before the Court judicially, he said that that objection was urged before the Court, but the Chief Justice decided differently, and set the objection aside. The engagement was obligatory on all to respect the decision of the Court, and the South claimed its fulfilment. He pronounced the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories a solecism. Sovereignty resided in the people of the separate States and nowhere else. There is no sovereignty in the Federal Government, and consequently it could not transmit that attribute to the Territories. The latter derived all their power from the organic act passed by Congress. The Court have decided that Congress could not prohibit Slavery in the Territories, consequently the Territorial legislation could not exercise this power. If the Territory, as in the State of Kansas, did prohibit Slavery, then it was the duty of Congress to intervene. He quoted precedents to show that this power had been repeatedly exercised, and as late as 1856, two years after the passage of the Nebraska bill. He did not desire to force Slavery on a reluctant people, but he did want to make them respect the rights of others, and the Constitution of the country. No purpose existed to establish Slavery. The Constitution did not establish it, but simply recognized it as an existing condition. That was all the South asked. Even in the States no statutes could be found establishing or crediting Slavery. They only recognized its existence and provided for its regulation. Mr. MASON dwelt on this point at length.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) got the floor, but postponed till Monday.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims and to provide for the adjudication of claims by the District Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) made an ineffectual attempt to get up the Texas Regiment amendment to the Military Academy bill.

The Steamboat bill came up.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Tuesday, to take up private bills. Lost by 13 majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of a substitute.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. WASHBURNE, JOHN COCHRANE, CLARK of New-York, and others, on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, vitiating insurance, unless the conditions of the bill better to secure the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam shall be complied with, and providing for the punishment and disqualification of officers, by whose carelessness or recklessness accidents occurred. Rejected.

The bill was passed.

It was the substitute of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and contains many important provisions for the further safety of life on board steamers. One brings ferry-boats under the law, and another limits the number of passengers on ocean-going steamers. A system of lights is prescribed for steamers and sailing vessels, and the law of 1852 is amended in many particulars.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case of DAILY against ESTABROOK.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Reps.,) advocated the claim of the contestant.

While the latter was speaking there was much confusion of tongues, and the Republicans were standing in groups talking about the news from Chicago.

The Speaker requested gentlemen to preserve order.

Mr. DAWES, to quiet the confusion, said that Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN will be the next President, and he hoped this announcement would be satisfactory.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—I call for the reading of the dispatches.

The SPEAKER—It is not in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. ESTABROOK spoke in defence of his right to a seat.

The House passed a resolution that Mr. ESTABROOK is not, and Mr. DAILY is entitled to a seat.

Mr. ESTABROOK retired.

Mr. DAILY was sworn in.

The House passed some private bills, and then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The International Prize-Fight.

THE HEENAN TESTIMONIAL—PROGRAMME OF A NEW COMBAT BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN.

The Finance Committee of the Heenan Testimonial Fund met last evening, at the Malta Saloon to report, Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN in the Chair, Mr. MCGOWAN Secretary. On motion of Capt. TURNER, the reading of minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with. A letter was read from Mr. BURNS, begging to be excused from acting on the Committee, on account of indisposition; his resignation was accepted, and Mr. M. D. GOODERSON was appointed in his stead. On report from the Treasurer being called for, Mr. JOHN HOUGHTLIN arose and stated that very little cash had yet been paid in. Mr. CAMPBELL had in hand about $200, Mr. CONWAY nearly $90. Mr. CONWAY stated that he had called on Mr. BARNUM, of the Museum for a contribution, and that Mr. BARNUM had promised to contribute $100 conditionally. The conditions were that Mr. HEENAN should show himself in the Museum fifteen minutes after his arrival, and enter into a permanent arrangement to remain on exhibition as a curiosity. On learning that their friend was expected to walk on a platform in company with the WHAT IS IT, the soliciting gentlemen indignantly declined taking Mr. BARNUM'S subscription on such terms. Mr. CONWAY also stated that he had called on JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*. Mr. BENNETT was in his private room, but Mr. HUDSON sent in the subscription-book for his attention; it came back with the reply that the thing was not quite in his line. Mr. CONWAY proposed to call upon him again. It was moved that the names of all subscribers to the testimonial be gathered in a book and bound in gold, the motion, after some discussion, was adopted by the meeting. Mr. CAMPBELL had seen a letter from JAMES MULLIGAN, stating that in one night, in New-Orleans, $1,600 had been subscribed to the fund. Mr. NEIL BRYANT reported collections of about $300; Mr. IRVING was not present, but it was stated that his book bore subscriptions to the amount of $1,100.

Mr. CAMPBELL had about $600 subscribed. On motion, it was decided that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to visit the Corn Exchange and Board of Brokers, and solicit subscriptions. Mr. PHELAN appointed Messrs. IRVING, HOUGHTLIN, BRYANT, CONROY and QUEEN. Mr. TURNER stated that an agent of *Wilkes' Spirit* was going to California, and that all in that State who desired to join in the testimonial could contribute through him. It was moved that this be advertised in the California papers. A letter was then read from a little boy who had read of Mr. HEENAN, and desired to present him with 25 cents. By unanimous vote of the meeting, this contribution was accepted, and the boy was declared to be a bully boy. The meeting then adjourned until next Friday night.

We are informed that a private letter from an authentic source in London states that another fight has been arranged between HEENAN and SAYERS, to take place in Ireland, time and precise location of the ring to be known only to persons immediately interested. Each man is to have twenty-five friends on the ground to see fair play; no one to be admitted in the vicinity of the ring on any consideration whatever. Though the precise time of the fight is, of course, kept shady it will come off within two months; and, so says the letter, under circumstances that will ensure no interruption and a fair field.

The colors under which HEENAN and SAYERS fought at Farnborough were brought over in the *Europa*, and yesterday, for the first time, were displayed to curious American eyes at the Exchange, a drinking-saloon, kept by the noted sporting character HARRY HILL, in Houston-street, near Broadway. They were suspended behind the bar, where everybody could see them. Both are made of silk, and each are about a yard square. A blue border, dotted with stars, comprises the outer edge of HEENAN'S colors, after which is a strip of crimson, enclosing a circle of white. In the interior of the white circle looms up the American eagle, and over his erect head and curved beak appear the words "May the best man win." A purple border is on SAYERS' colors, inclosing a ground color of white. Near each corner is a lion done up in orange colors, and in the centre is the coat-of-arms of Great Britain, with the duplicate French mottoes *Honi soit qui mal y pense* and *Dieu et mon droit*.

The City Chamberlain.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—WHERE THE DEPARTMENTS DEPOSIT THE CITY MONEYS.

The controversy regarding the City Chamberlainship remains *in statu quo*. As might be expected, Col. BURNHAM, the Mayor's Marshal, deposits his receipts at the Artisans' Bank, but does so in his own name. The Street Commissioner will deposit in some bank in the name of his Department. Col. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, has no money at his disposition at present—that is, in his official capacity—but says that he shall recognize Mr. PLATT; while the CLERK of the Common Council, Mr. MCCLENACHEN, and the Collector of Assessments will hand over the money which may come into their hands to Mr. STOUT.

The annexed correspondence has passed between Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and the Croton Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Corporation Counsel:

SIR: We beg leave to-day before you copies of two letters received to-day by this Board, and to ask whether, under the law relative to finances, the receiving daily deposits of money by this Department must be subject to the directions of the Comptroller, without reference to any contingent question as to who is the legally existing Chamberlain of the City.

Further, we ask whether, in view of the conflict between the two notices referred to, it would be justifiable in this Board to deposit its funds in any Bank of its own selection for safe keeping, until the question affecting them shall be settled? An early answer is respectfully requested.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
May 18, 1860.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

I have just received your letter of yesterday, in relation to the existing conflict of opinion between the Mayor and the Deputy Comptroller, in regard to the question whether Mr. STOUT should any longer be recognized as the Chamberlain of the City. On the return of the Comptroller, and within a few days, the question will probably be settled. In the meantime it would seem to be the most prudent course for your Department to keep safely the public money which may come to its possession, instead of depositing it with Mr. STOUT.

Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

The Croton Board have, in consequence of this opinion, determined to place their funds in the Chemical Bank in trust for the City.

DR. JOHN DOY IN KANSAS.—Some fifty persons—the majority being colored—assembled last evening in the basement of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-street, to hear Dr. JOHN DOY recount the story of his imprisonment and persecutions in Western Missouri. It was a recapitulation of the story given in his book, and recited frequently before audiences elsewhere. He commenced with the emigration of himself and family, in 1854, from Rochester, this State, to Lawrence. He built the first house put up in Lawrence, and was living in happy and thriving state with his family, until about a year ago, when he and a son, twenty-five years old, undertook to assist thirteen free negroes into Kansas. A gang of slave-hunters followed them, took them prisoners, sold the negroes, pocketed the money, and thrust him and his son into the Weston jail, whence they were removed in a few days to Platt City prison, and after being kept in total darkness for two months, were conveyed to St. Joseph prison, where they were heavily ironed, half-starved, and knocked and kicked about with the most barbarous and wicked impunity. At St. Joseph he was tried, convicted, and sentenced for five years to State prison, with twelve other indictments hanging over his head. Before the sentence was put into execution, ten men rescued him and took him to Kansas, and a reward of $8,000 was still promised for his arrest. He did not dare at present to go back to Kansas. He closed his lecture with a display of handcuffs, slung-shots, and his sook—the two former used by Western slave-hunters, in the pursuit of their victims, and the last by himself in the pursuit of means of subsistence.

A CHECK TO THE CALIFORNIA TICKET SWINDLERS.—Yesterday, Mr. C. DICKINSON, who is stationed in this City by the Governor of California, as Commissioner for the Protection of Emigrants to that State, appeared before Justice OSBORN, and made affidavits against several parties for the violation of Section 7, of "An Act entitled an Act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats, steamships, and other vessels." The parties so charged are SELOVER and FLYNN, No. 121 Cedar-street, WARD and MCDONALD, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, CURRAN and BROPHY, No. 146 Liberty-street, and GREEN and DIGGLE, No. 129 Canal street. On Mr. DICKINSON'S representations, warrants for their arrest were issued and placed in the hands of Capt. HART, and his Deputy, LAWSON. Mr. D. B. ALLEN, agent of the California Steamship Company, at the request of Mr. DICKINSON, made an affidavit to the effect that he had not authorized either of the above parties to dispose of tickets, and that there was one office only, viz.: No. 177 West-street, for the sale of genuine tickets, all other offices being contrary to law, and intended to swindle parties. Mr. DICKINSON is only just appointed to his post by the authorities of California, and has at once commended himself to honorable notice by the promptness of his action.

THE HOUSTON MOVEMENT.—The Executive Committee of the People's Party favorable to the nomination of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, for President of the United States, assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Ontological Society's Rooms, No. 23 Chambers-street. Nearly all of the Wards were represented. Dr. HASBROUCK occupied the Chair. Ex-Mayor MICKLE, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting to be held at Union-square on Tuesday evening, reported Committees for perfecting the necessary arrangements. The report was accepted. It was stated at the meeting that Gen. LESLIE COOMBS of Georgia, DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, WM. GENTRY and Judge EVANS, of Texas, were among others favorable to the nomination of Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, for President of the United States. Messrs. Lorain, Clinton, Roosevelt and E. B. Childs were appointed a Finance Committee to collect subscriptions, and after hearing remarks from Messrs. BRICE, SICKLES, TUCKER, ROOSEVELT and others, the meeting adjourned, subject to call from the Chair.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting, composed of citizens of French birth, met on Thursday evening at No. 618 Broadway, M. E. FABRENC, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the Chair. The members present expressed the utmost satisfaction at the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and commented upon the contrast existing between the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing there, and the bickerings and discord of the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were passed recommending that a Committee should be formed, with instructions to send a written invitation to all Frenchmen in the City, together with a synopsis of the general principles of the party, such as are embodied in the Chicago platform of 1860. After this the meeting adjourned to next week, Thursday. All persons speaking the French language are invited to attend.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—Dr. SLATTERLY, U. S. A., was severely injured on Thursday evening, by being thrown from his carriage in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street. He was removed to his residence, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, where he remains under the care of a physician.... Late on Thursday night a pistol was accidentally discharged by HENRY NELLMAN, keeper of a seamen's boarding-house, at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, the shot from which injured him slightly, and wounded PHILIP SULLIVAN, a bystander, very dangerously in the breast..... JOHN BRODERSON, residing in Fifty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, sustained serious injuries in consequence of having been run over by a horse and wagon, driven by F. MAJOR, of No. 315 Front-street.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—Gen. JOHN A. DIX, the successor to Mr. FOWLER, will be sworn into office and enter upon the discharge of his duties to-day. The investigation into the affairs of the late Postmaster will be continued by the Government agents, Mr. DIX being relieved from all responsibility in the matter. It is expected that the new Postmaster will immediately commence an entire reorganization of the Department. No further action has been taken relative to the bonds of Mr. FOWLER, and it is probable that a lawsuit will ensue between the sureties and the Government. Capt. RENDERS has given up his chase after the absconding Postmaster, and has gone to Washington to lay before the President the story of his wonderful exploits in pursuit of the fugitive.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MERCHANT.—A very sad misfortune befel Mr. HENRY OGDEN, Jr., merchant, doing business at No. 67 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon, which it is feared may result in his death. He was passing by the hatchway on the second floor of his warehouse, when, in consequence of a misstep, he was precipitated head foremost to the story below, striking heavily upon his head. He was taken up in an insensible state, and having received the temporary attention of a physician, was removed to his residence, No. 71 Irving place.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Police held their regular session yesterday at noon, all the members being present. The usual reports from the Sanitary squads of New-York and Brooklyn were handed in, embracing thirty-five places in this City, and about the same number in Brooklyn. City Inspector DELAVAN sent a communication, informing the Board that he had made arrangements for cleansing the objectionable localities.

[Advertisement.]

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW POETS.

LEAVES OF GRASS. Boston: THAYER & ELDRIDGE. Year 85 of the States—1860-61. 1 vol., pp. 456.
THE PANIC, AS SEEN FROM PARNASSUS, and other Poems. By CHAMPION BISSELL. New-York: T. J. CROWEN. 1 vol., pp. 286.
POEMS. By WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M. D. New-York: MASON BROTHERS. 1 vol., pp. 360.
POEMS: LYRIC AND IDYLLIC. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1 vol., pp. 196.

Five years ago a new poet appeared, styling himself the representative of America, the mouthpiece of free institutions, the personification of all that men had waited for. His writings were neither poetry nor prose, but a curious medley, a mixture of quaint utterances and gross indecencies, a remarkable compound of fine thoughts and the sentiment of the pot-house. It was not an easy task to winnow the chaff from the wheat; the tares came up in such heavy luxuriance that they stunted the chance kernels of the grain, and nothing but the most vigorous of threshing was adequate to the elimination of one pure thought. That first edition of the *Leaves of Grass* was the earliest appearance of Mr. WALT. WHITMAN as an author. For a *debutant*, he was sufficiently egotistic and assuming. He announced, with a degree of confidence which could only have been the natural result of unparalleled self-conceit, that his mission lay in the reformation of the public taste, that the American people were to be enlightened and civilized and cultivated up to the proper standard, by virtue of his superior endowments, and that, being "a Kosmos," and inclined to "loafe" at his ease, and "invite his soul," he could afford to wait for the public's warm appreciation of his self-sacrifice, and to recline in a comfortable attitude until the world saw fit to come round to him Two years after the publication of the first thin and unprepossessing volume of the *Leaves*, a larger edition appeared, and that again is followed by a third and still more pretentious book, the present issue from the Boston house of THAYER & ELDRIDGE.

Mr. WHITMAN has added to this volume a large collection of his writings which have never been given to the public. If possible, he is more reckless and vulgar than in his two former publications. He seems to delight in the contemplation of scenes that ordinary men do not love, or which they are content to regard as irremediable evils, about which it is needless to repine. Mr. WHITMAN sees nothing vulgar in that which is commonly regarded as the grossest obscenity; rejects the laws of conventionality so completely as to become repulsive; gloats over coarse images with the gusto of a RABELAIS, but lacks the genius or the grace of RABELAIS to vivify or adorn that which, when said at all, should be said as delicately as possible.

Yet it would be unjust to deny the evidences of remarkable power which are presented in this work. In his hearty human sympathy, his wonderful intensity, his fullness of epithet, the author shows that he is a man of strong passion, vigorous in thought and earnest in purpose. He is uncultured, rude, defiant and arrogant, but these are faults of his nature which have not been tempered by severe training. Occasionally, a gleam of the true poetic fire shines out of the mass of his rubbish, and there are tender and beautiful touches in the midst of his most objectionable and disagreeable writings. A rough diamond, much in need of cutting and grinding and polishing, he has great intrinsic worth, but the impurities which cling about him must keep him out of the refined company he desires to enter. To be an agent for the civilization of men, he must first himself become civilized. He can do no manner of good by throwing filth, even though a handful of pure gold be sometimes mingled with a cast from his moral cesspool.

Nearly two hundred poems, of all sizes and qualities, are contained in this edition. Two dozens of these are properly the *Leaves of Grass*, grouped under that title, and mainly published in former editions. *Chants Democratic and Native American* comprise twenty-one curious specimens of composition, which are neither metrical nor harmonious. Fifteen others are collected under the comprehensive heading of *Enfans d'Adam*, and are humanitary. Fifteen others are *Messenger Leaves*. Four hundred and fifty pages of these productions establish the industry of the writer; and the fact that a respectable house has undertaken their publication, illustrates a lively faith in the eagerness of the public for the reception of novelties.

Some of the finer passages in this intricate maze of incongruous materials occur in the first hundred pages. Take the following weird conceit:

"A child said: What is the grass? fetching it to me with full hands.
How could I answer the child? I do not know what it is, any more than he.
..... I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord,
A scented gift and remembrancer, designedly dropped,
Bearing the owner's name someway in the corners, that we may see and remark, and say, Whose?
.....Or I guess the grass is itself a child, the produced babe of the vegetation:
.....And now it seems to me the beautiful uncut hair of graves."

In "Chants Democratic," the poet discourses of strong wills, and mirrors the image of the reformer.

"How beggarly appear poems, arguments, orations, before an electric deed!
How the floridness of the materials of cities shrivels before a man's or woman's look!
All waits, or goes by default, till a strong being appears;
A strong being is the proof of the race, and of the ability of the universe;
When he or she appears, materials are overawed,
The dispute on the Soul stops,
The old customs and phrases are confronted, turned back, or laid away."

Again, he studies faces, and draws sharply-lined portraits:

"This face is a life-boat;
This is the face commanding and bearded; it asks no odds of the rest;
This face is *flavored fruit, ready for eating*;
This face of a healthy, honest boy, is the programme of all good."

Yet the tendency to fall into the vulgar, apparently ineradicable in Mr. WHITMAN'S composition, leads him to interlard with these such expressions as "abject louse, asking leave to be"—"milk-nosed maggot, blessing what lets it wrig to its hole"—"dog's snout, sniffling for garbage." He will be gross, and there is no help for it.

The egotism of the book is amusing. Mr. WHITMAN is not only "a man—myself, typical before all," but he is "a man thirty-six years old in the year 79 of America, *and is here anyhow*"—but, being here, lies in libraries "as one dumb, a gawk, or unborn, or dead," thereby evincing a hearty contempt for scholastic culture; but nevertheless avowing a stern determination to

....."make a song for these States,
.....and a shrill song of curses on him who would dissever the Union."

It is fair to presume that this "song of curses," should it ever come to be sung, will be "shrill" and loud, not to say foul and abusive. Mr. WHITMAN is master of the art.

A better passage is that in which he describes the effect of music upon himself:

"The orchestra wrenches such ardors from me, I did not know I possessed them,
It throbs me to gulps of the farthest down horror;
It sails me—I dab with bare feet—they are licked by the indolent waves,
I am exposed, *cut by bitter and poisoned hail*,
Steeped amid honeyed morphine, my windpipe throttled in fakes of death,
At length let up again to feel the puzzle of puzzles,
And that we call Being."

There is great power in this passage,—rude strength, unpolished but vigorous

A lover of nature, he sees all natural things through a pleasant medium. Trees, birds, fish alike delight him; he loves

"The cheerful voice of the public road—the gay fresh sentiment of the road."

He sees Deity in everything:

...."finds letters from God dropped in the street—and every one is signed by God's name."

He loves the stillness of night, and apostrophizes it with passionate vehemence:

"Press close, bare-bosomed Night! Press close, magnetic, nourishing Night!
Night of south winds! Night of the large, few stars!
Still, nodding Night! Mad, naked, Summer Night!"

It is needless to multiply extracts from these extraordinary productions. We make room for one more passage—a description of the close of a sea-battle, which is strongly tinted:

"Toward twelve at night, there, in the beams of the moon, they surrendered to us.
Stretched and still lay the midnight;
Two great hulls motionless on the breast of the darkness,
Our vessel riddled and slowly sinking—preparations to pass to the one we had conquered—
The captain on the quarter-deck, coldly giving his orders through a countenance white as a sheet;
Near by, the corpse of the child that served in the cabin,
The dead face of an old salt, with long white hair and carefully curled whiskers;
The flames, spite of all that could be done, flickering aloft and below,
The husky voices of the two or three officers yet fit for duty—
Formless stacks of bodies, and bodies by themselves; dabs of flesh upon the masts and spars—
Cut of cordage, dangle of rigging, slight shock of the scuttle of waves,
Black and impassive guns, litter of powder parcels, strong scent,
Delicate sniffs of sea-breeze, smells of sedgy grass and fields by the shore, death-messages given in charge to survivors,
The hiss of the surgeon's knife, the gnawing teeth of his saw,
Wheeze, cluck, swash of falling blood, short wild scream, and long, dull, tapering groan—
These so—these irretrievable."

We infer that this is not the last of Mr. WALT WHITMAN. In point of fact, he gravely tells us that he is "around, tenacious, acquisitive, tireless and can never be shaken away;" he sings "from the irresistible impulses of me;" purposes to make "the Poem of the New World;" and "invites defiance to make himself superseded," avowing his cheerful willingness to be "trod under foot, if it might only be the soil of superior poems,"—from which latter confession it is clear that he regards himself as the fertilizing agent of American Poetry; perhaps all the better for fertilizing purposes that the rains and snows of a rough life have caused it to fester in a premature and unwholesome decay.

II. Mr. BISSELL, the poet of the *Panic*, who makes a simultaneous appearance with Mr. WHITMAN, is a purer and gentler man than he. There is nothing striking in Mr. BISSELL'S poems, nor is there anything vulgar in his style of composition. Occasionally, his measure is melodious, and his idea tersely expressed. "Cyrilla," a New-England story, is the longest poem in the volume, and should have been the first, as it is the best, of the collection.

III. Mr. HOLCOMBE, the third of the new poets, has filled a large book with verses of average merit. His "Ode to a Child" has some good lines The book, however, is not remarkable in any respect.

IV. The youngest of the four new poets, and not the least promising, is Mr. STEDMAN. With the exception of the "Diamond Wedding," and "Ossawatomie BROWN," and one or two others, these productions find here their first impressions in printer's ink. The exceptions named might have been omitted without damaging Mr. STEDMAN'S reputation, for we question if they will add to the credit that the public will accord to him for his remaining productions. The finest poems in the volume are those entitled "Flood-Tide" and "Bohemia."

ECHOES OF HARPER'S FERRY. By JAMES REDPATH. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 513. Boston: THAYER & ELDRIDGE.

This book is an elaborate effort to vindicate the memory of JOHN BROWN. Essentially sectional and partisan in its view, injudicious in temper, and unnecessarily violent in tone, it adds to these unamiable qualities a degree of arrogant assumption which is not only exceedingly repulsive, but wholly unjustifiable, either by the immediate circumstances under which the work is produced, or by the editor's right to the rank of an accomplished writer. The troubles at Harper's Ferry have ceased; the excitement which they occasioned has died away. But for Mr. REDPATH, and such as he, the angry feelings which those events awakened into a malignant activity would long since have faded away so completely that no "Echoes" could have come back to us. But Mr. REDPATH is fully resolved that the echo shall continue to be heard. Failing the possession of a present and tangible excitement, out of which he can secure a passing notoriety, he digs up all the violent words and insane deeds which were said and done during the heat of controversy that followed immediately after the defeat of the John Brown raid. Forgetting that the time has not yet arrived for writing the true history of the Insurrection, and ignoring the common-sense suggestion that men should weigh words twice before speaking them once, he has deliberately set about the task of re-inflaming the public mind, and distorting facts to suit the purpose of immediate pecuniary gain. He appeals to the element of fanaticism, in direct opposition to that dictate of good judgment which requires a careful estimate of both sides of any question in dispute. He represents a class of uneasy minds, which are happy only in a state of ceaseless warfare.

An egotistic dedication of this bulky volume to President GEFFRARD, of the Haytien Republic, is followed by a flippant preface, wherein Mr. REDPATH announces that one of the objects he had in view in the publication of the work, was to assist the families of the blacks "who recently went to Heaven *via* Harper's Ferry, or who were murdered, with legal forms, at Charlestown, Virginia;" hoping thereby "to fan the holy flame that their action kindled." He goes on to comment upon "the good-God-good-devil exhortations of pusillanimous preachers;" praises WASHINGTON for having "killed men by the cart-load;" abuses the religious denominations with a hearty curse; weighs JOHN BROWN and HENRY WARD BEECHER in opposite scales, to the glorification of the former and for the detriment of the latter; discourses largely of "hypocritical cant,"—and indulges in the wildest fanaticism, without stopping to select his phrases or put on the garment that befits a gentleman.

The contents of this book consist of a collection of speeches and letters, bearing directly upon the case of JOHN BROWN. Many of these were spoken and written by honest, sincere, scholarly men—WENDELL PHILLIPS (the "Lesson of the Hour;") RALPH WALDO EMERSON (speeches at Tremont Temple and Salem;) THEODORE PARKER (letter from Rome,) and JOHN G. WHITTIER—productions which men would be glad to read, even while they disagreed with the sentiments expressed, but which suffer from their setting and surroundings. The smoothly-flowing sentences of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the severe logic of Mr. EMERSON, jingle inharmoniously with Mr. REDPATH'S unconsidered phrases. We think the editor would have been wiser, had he published the best of these speeches and letters on their merits, freed from the wretched trash which introduces and envelops them.

Miscellaneous Publications.

—*Popular Astronomy* is the title of a concise elementary treatise, just issued by PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, from the pen of Prof. O. M. MITCHEL. The bare announcement that Prof. MITCHEL has written a book devoted to the exposition of that science in which he is an acknowledged master, is sufficient to commend it to the reading public. The Professor is one of the earnest, hard-working, untiring and faithful laborers in the field of Science, whose utterances become law, and to whom a confiding community awards its unanimous verdict of approval. He is a simple man, lucid and logical in his style, poetical when he pleases to be, but usually hard and solid as the facts he sets forth; deeply imbued with enthusiasm, but able to check the exuberance of fancy; fond of elucidating great principles in nature, but cautious in adapting theories until he has subjected them to the test of actual experiment. In this volume he has followed, as he very justly observes in some modest prefatory remarks, "the path of real discovery." An exceedingly valuable part of the work is the history of his own observations, including sketches of new methods and new instruments which he has introduced into the Observatories at Cincinnati and Albany. With the exception of certain general descriptions, given some years since at the meetings of the Scientific Convention, Prof. MITCHEL has never before defined the full uses or illustrated the practical utility of his inventions for the measurement of North polar distances and right ascensions. The simplicity, beauty, and value of these applications are developed in the present volume, imparting an additional value to a work which will justify its claim to the title of a "popular" Astronomy.

—Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, whose recent religious works have enjoyed an astonishing popularity, has published the third of his series of volumes illustrative of Hebraic history, under the title of *The Throne of David*. Mr. INGRAHAM was long a sensation-writer in the field of Romance; he is equally so in the walks of Theology. This volume closes a series of works which had for their object the familiar illustration of scenes in the lives of Moses, David and Christ. The first in order of time, though second in publication, was *The Pillar of Fire*, the central figure of which was the Hebrew Lawgiver; the *Prince of the House of David* portrayed the life of CHRIST and the decadence of Hebraic power; the *Throne of David*, the present volume, illustrates the grandeur of the Hebrews at the height of their power and splendor. Thrown into the form of letters, the book describes the circumstances attendant upon the rebellion of ABSALOM, as by an eye-witness of the scenes recorded in Scripture; and Mr. INGRAHAM has performed a task of no small difficulty with considerable skill and cleverness. Opinions may differ concerning the propriety of diluting the truths of the Bible record through agencies like these; yet the three books will probably reach a large class who will derive benefit from them. The author's intention is certainly good.—(G. G. EVANS, Philadelphia.)

—A paper on the *Influence of Climate*, recently read before the Geographical Society of this City, by Mr. J. DISTURNELL, has been published by Mr. SCRIBNER, accompanied by a map showing the isothermal lines of the earth. Mr. DISTURNELL considers his subject from different points of view—commercial, social and sanitary He quotes largely from scientific authorities, in support of his theory, that climatic influences control the development of the human race; contending that as the earth's surface is divided into three great classes of temperature, one extreme of which is heat, and the other cold, and both of these too intense for the growth of intelligence, so the intermediate region is that wherein civilization advances; where there is no occasion for servile labor, and where Republics must exist. The governing zone being that which is comprised within the latitudes of 47° and 67°, its average temperature is 50° Fahrenheit, or that of New-York, London, Paris, Vienna, etc.; and within these limits occur the germs of discovery, invention and political and social regeneration. The subject has been discussed in more elaborate works, but is not exhausted, and Mr. DISTURNELL'S statistics assist in its elucidations.

—Mr. VALENTINE'S *Manual of the Common Council*, for 1860, is just published. This issue of the Corporation Annual is larger than that for 1859; contains sundry historical memoranda, maps in abundance, views of streets and buildings and public places, full records of the departments of the City Government, election returns, &c. The tendency of *Manuals* seems to be towards a dropsical condition. The gradual enlargement of the work indicates either that the City is expanding with a degree of rapidity almost inconceivable, demanding a corresponding increase in the story of its life, or that the generous votes of an amiable Common Council, which enjoys the expenditure of great sums, are bestowed with remarkable freedom upon a literary enterprise which hands down the names of Aldermen in very large letters to an admiring posterity. We pray Mr. VALENTINE to stop, before his *Manual* becomes a bulky quarto—a dreadful extreme towards which it is fast verging.

—In the list of educational works we find two new publications intended for popular use. *Elements of English Composition*, by JAMES R. BOYD, published by BARNES & BURR, is a manual for academies and schools, arranged on a plan similar to that of Mr. PARKER'S *Aids to English Composition*, but less elaborate than that work. Mr. BOYD'S book gives great attention to the subject of grammatical construction, and bestows a considerable space upon the explanation of synonyms. These are the main features of the work. D. APPLETON & Co. publish WINKELMANN'S *Exercises in French Syntax*, a school text-book, arranged methodically upon the plan of POITEVIN'S *Syntax Française*. The appendices, ten in number, comprise a useful collection of French colloquial and proverbial phrases.

—The virtues of Religion in the conjugal relation are duly set forth by Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL, in a biographical sketch, entitled *Caroline Perthes, the Christian Wife*, a condensation of the life of FREDERICK CHRISTOPHER PERTHES, a notable native of Rudolfstadt, who was blessed with a good wife, and who found in his spouse qualities so far surpassing those of average women that they spurred him on to good deeds. It was but natural that PERTHES' affection for CAROLINE CLAUDIUS should have manifested itself as did MARTIN LUTHER'S for CATHARINE VON BORA, and it is equally natural that a woman should seize upon the loveable traits in a woman's character, and magnify them—as Mrs. TUTHILL has done—into a readable book. (CARTERS.)

—Several new books for the young come to our table. The CARTERS publish *Blind Man's Holiday*, a series of short tales for the nursery, abundantly illustrated; and *Ruth and Her Friends*, a story for girls, neatly printed and unexceptionable in character. SHELDON & Co. have issued a *Popular History of England*, by Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, a book for juvenile consumption, very well arranged and written in a pleasant style. WALKER, WISE & Co., (Boston,) publish *The Boy Inventor*, a memoir of MATTHEW EDWARDS, mathematical instrument maker; an instructive work for boys. A. S. BARNES & BURR issue a *Child's Book in Natural History*, by M. M. CARLL; an elementary work, profusely illustrated.

—The doctrines of the Unitarian form of belief are clearly defined in Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S *Lectures*, just published in a neat volume, by WALKER, WISE & Co., Boston. Dr. FARLEY is widely known as one of the leading minds in the Unitarian denomination, and this course of lectures, delivered orally a year since, and published at the request of his congregation in Brooklyn, is characterized by his usual clearness of reasoning and felicity of style. The concluding discourse, treating of the "Antiquity and History of Unitarianism," is of peculiar value.

—A volume of the *Sermons of* [illegible] *Henry Grattan Guinness* is published by [illegible]ERT CARTER & BROTHERS. It comprises fifteen sermons of the young Evangelist, whose coming has been the signal for a great deal of animated discussion. The admirers of Mr. GUINNESS will be glad to receive a collection of some of the best of his pulpit efforts, while his detractors will find no heterodoxy in these discourses, whereon to whet their scalpels. The book is neatly printed, and contains an excellent portrait of the preacher.

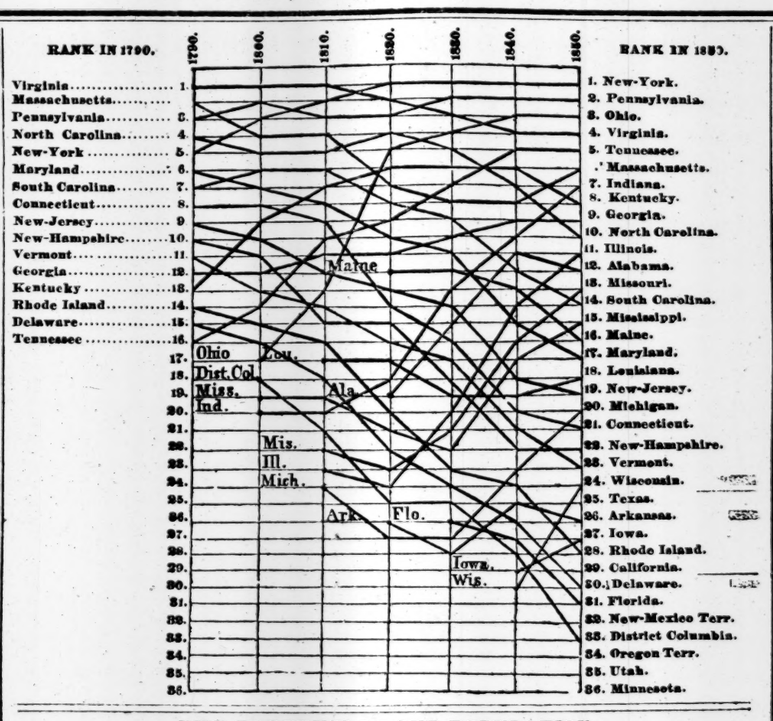
—A new and beautiful edition of *Salmagundi* is issued by Mr. PUTNAM, uniform with the National edition of IRVING'S works. The recent and almost simultaneous demise of IRVING and PAULDING lends a new interest to this joint production of their pens, and Mr. PUTNAM has clothed their work in a dress peculiarly attractive. The publisher announces as in preparation the *Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, to be published in three volumes, uniform with the National edition.

—A superb portrait of His Royal Highness, ALBERT, Prince of Wales, is published by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Inasmuch as the young Prince is not unlikely to look in upon us as he flits his way through the country, the public, naturally anxious to know something concerning the personal appearance of the guest whom they hope to honor, will be thankful to Mr. SCHAUS for gratifying that laudable desire. The portrait is derived from authentic sources.

—A republication, from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, of the treatise of Archbishop WHATELY on the *Corruptions of Christianity*, appears from the press of WM. GOWANS. Prefixed to the treatise is a complete collection of the titles of the works of the Archbishop, arranged in chronological order. The work has never before appeared in a separate form, and is now rendered accessible to the general public.

—WESTERMANN & Co. publish a finely-executed *Map of New-York City and Environs*, compiled from the charts of the United States Coast Survey and from supplementary surveys by Messrs. LINDENKOHL and WITZEL. It gives a correct view of the City and the adjacent towns and villages, including the whole of Staten Island and part of New-Jersey, drawn upon a small scale, too small, perhaps, for general use.

—The New-York Sabbath Committee have collected, in a plain octavo volume, all the recent publications of tracts and treatises on the question of Sabbath observance; forming a useful handbook for reference during the pending controversy. A number of addresses delivered in the German language are given in the original.

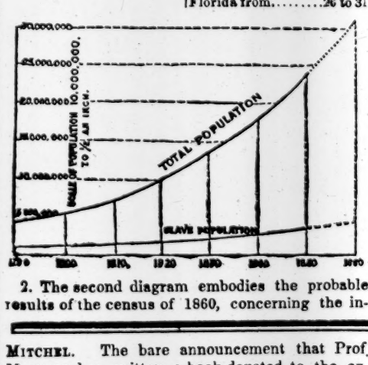


THE PROGRESS OF OUR POPULATION.

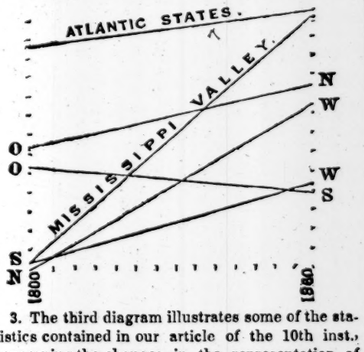
We have published several carefully prepared articles recently in anticipation of the results of the coming census,—and setting forth the relative growth of the different sections of the Union and the several classes of its population. We present a general and graphic summary of the points established in those articles in the diagrams herewith given, for the idea of which we are indebted to Prof. W. M. GILLESPIE, LL. D., of Union College.

1. The first one presents the relative growth of the several States since 1790—as established by the results of the census of 1850. It was originally published in the TIMES of Jan. 17, 1854, but is well worth reproducing now, on account of the comprehensive and graphic fidelity with which it illustrates the growth of the several States and their relative positions in the confederacy at the different periods referred to. The character of the diagram is readily seen. In the left hand column the States are arranged in the order of their actual rank in 1790,—Virginia being *first*, Massachusetts *second*, Tennessee *sixteenth*, &c., in order of population. In the right-hand column they are arranged in the order of their respective ranks in 1850,—New-York *first*, Tennessee *fifth*, Michigan *twentieth*, &c. The intervening space is divided into parts, each representing ten years. The heavily shaded lines extending across these columns trace, by their zig-zag course, the *ups* and *downs* of the several States, in their relative rank at intervals of ten years each, during the sixty years that have elapsed. Thus Virginia, which stood *first* in 1790, held that rank for two periods until 1810, when she began to decline, and became *second* in 1820, *third* in 1830, and *fourth* in 1840, which position she continued to hold in 1850. New-York, beginning *fifth*, became *third* in ten years, *second* in ten more, *first* in ten more, and has held that proud position ever since. The decline of some of the States has been as rapid and marked as the advance of others. Thus, New-Hampshire, standing *tenth* in 1790, fell to the *eleventh* in 1800, to the *fifteenth* in 1810, and held that position ten years, when she again fell to the *eighteenth* in 1830, to the *twenty-second* in 1840, and held that place in 1850. Ohio, on the other hand, which entered upon the course in 1800 as the *seventeenth*, rose to be *thirteenth* in 1810, to be *fifth* in 1820, *fourth* in 1830, and *third* in 1840—the position which she holds at present. Others of the States have been marked by curious alternations. Thus, Mississippi, beginning *nineteenth* in 1800, held that place ten years; in 1820 she had fallen to the *twenty-first*, and in 1830 to the *twenty-second*, when she began to rise, and, in 1840 stood *seventeenth*, and *fifteenth* in 1850. Arkansas is the only State which held the same relative rank at the end of the course as she had at the beginning, and her position has been changed every ten years since her existence. *Thirteen* of the States stood higher and *fifteen* lower in 1850 than when they started. Those which have risen and fallen, with their rank at the beginning and end of the period embraced, are the following:

ROSE.		FELL.	
Pennsylvania from	3 to 2	Virginia from	1 to 4
New-York from	5 to 1	Massachusetts from	2 to 6
Georgia from	12 to 9	North Carolina from	4 to 10
Kentucky from	13 to 8	Maryland from	6 to 17
Tennessee from	16 to 5	South Carolina from	7 to 14
Ohio from	17 to 3	Connecticut from	8 to 21
Mississippi from	19 to 15	New Jersey from	9 to 19
Alabama from	19 to 12	N. Hampshire from	10 to 22
Indiana from	20 to 7	Vermont from	11 to 23
Missouri from	23 to 13	Rhode Island from	14 to 28
Illinois from	23 to 11	Delaware from	15 to 30
Michigan from	34 to 20	Maine from	12 to 16
Wisconsin from	30 to 24	Louisiana from	17 to 18
		District of Col. from	18 to 33
		Florida from	26 to 31



2. The second diagram embodies the probable results of the census of 1860, concerning the increase of the aggregate population of the country, and also that of the slaves. The total population had increased from 5,000,000 in 1790 to 10,000,000 in 1820, to 25,000,000 in 1850, and will reach 30,000,000 before 1860, if the same rate of increase is continued. The line designating the growth of the slave population slopes upward much less rapidly—showing that their rate of increase is much less rapid than that of the whites, and it is not likely that they will number 5,000,000 in 1860.



3. The third diagram illustrates some of the statistics contained in our article of the 10th inst., concerning the changes in the representation of the various sections of the country within the last sixty years. The line O....N shows how that of the Old North has increased, and O....S how that of the Old South has decreased; S....W shows the progress of the Southwest, and N....W the still more wonderful ascent of the Northwest from non-existence to almost an equality with the Old North. Again, dividing the country into only two great sections, we see how the Atlantic States have but little more than held their own, while the Mississippi Valley has very nearly caught them up. The details of these changes, as given in the article referred to, are very remarkable. The following table sets forth the number of representatives of each section at the two periods referred to:

	In 1800.	In 1860.
The Old North, viz.: New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, had	57	83
The Old South, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia	47	35
The Northwest, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota	00	73
The Southwest, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas	3	39

The changes which this simple table presents are remarkable. The Old South, which in 1800 had 49 per cent. of the entire representation, has now but 16 per cent.; and but one-half the vote of the Northwest, which had then not a solitary vote in Congress. If we go further, we find that the entire mass of Slaveholding States has but one vote more than the Northwest, which then had none! The Northwest has grown twice as rapidly as the Southwest. The old North has increased moderately; the South has diminished. A still more extraordinary result is produced when we compare the Atlantic States with the Valley of the Mississippi. They stand thus:

	Atlantic States.	Mississippi Valley.
In 1800	104	3
In 1860	118	112

At this rate of growth, in another ten years the Mississippi Valley will out-vote all other sections of the Union; and since the Northwest grows twice as fast as the Southwest, it will be safe to say that in another generation the north half of the Mississippi Valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Red River of the North to the mouth of the Ohio, *will have the majority of votes in the House of Representatives*. In 1800, the Free States had 7 more Representatives, but in 1860 they had 82 more than the Slave States. In the Presidential election of 1864, the Free States will cast 196 votes to the Slave States 104. Should Pennsylvania and New-Jersey then vote with the South, they will still be a minority. We need not allude to politics further than to say that, after 1860, there will be little room for a balance of power. Whatever is the clear, defined opinion of the Free States, will become the dominant policy of the Union.

NEW-YORK STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

Jobbery in the Contracts—Failures and Defects in the Engines.

Before steam fire-engines are fairly started, as an institution of this City, the whole enterprise is already committed to corruption and jobbery. The laws of New-York require that all contracts for work over $250 in value shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. In the contracts for steam fire-engines Nos. 38 and 29, now building for the City, this law has been evaded by specifying—not that the engines shall do certain duty at certain cost, that they shall do the most service at the least expense of construction and repairs—but that (we quote from the official specification furnished to bidders:)

"Said engine to be of the *same kind* and size as that belonging to Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, and of a similar style of finish; to be furnished with an *upright annular steam boiler*, of not less than 225 feet of heating surface, with a brass rotary pump of the kind known as 'Cary's Patent,' of such capacity as to discharge a gallon and a half per revolution, and provided of a sufficient air chamber of burnished copper, surmounted by a signal lantern, (similar to that of Manhattan No. 8,) with a single steam cylinder, etc."

In other words, the free competition among the many builders of steam fire engines, that New-York may haply secure the best known—the chance for healthy rivalry and for best securing the safety and economizing the means of the City, as offered by the City Government, is simply this: LEE & LARNED, builders of the said No. 8, must either build the new engines, or else receive a handsome perquisite from any other successful bidder, because LEE & LARNED are the owners of the right to use CARY'S pump. LARNED is the patentee of the boiler specified, and LEE & LARNED claim other patented articles and combinations, specified in the contract, for which, of course, they can either charge such a price as to drive away all other bidders, and secure the work for themselves, or else sell their comparatively worthless patents to the City, not on their merits, but because they have engineered a job through the City Government. In order to show that we make no mistake in the matter, we propose briefly to treat various questions which the subject involves.

First—No other builders of steam fire engines except LEE & LARNED could be safe in making bids for this work. We quote from a letter of a well-known builder:

"I should be pleased to bid for the construction of the engines named, but am precluded for the following reasons: 1st, The time given to prepare an estimate and bid is too short, etc. 2d, The specification requires the upright 'annular boiler.' This I understand to be a patented boiler, owned by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and of course cannot be used by others without their consent, and even then, only upon such terms as *they* may stipulate. 3d, The specification calls for the 'Cary' pump. Upon inquiry of Mr. CARY, as to the terms upon which this pump could be used, he informed me that the right of using that pump for steam fire engines, in this City, belongs to Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and can only be used with their consent, and upon their terms. It thus appears pretty conclusively that, under the terms of the specification, Messrs. LEE & LARNED are in reality the only parties who can bid, untrammeled, for the engines, as whoever else may do so, is entirely in their hands as far as regards the two most important features of the machines. Therefore, to call this a fair and open competition for the work is simply absurd. The true mode is to fix certain limits of weight, distance both vertical and horizontal, and quantity, with a guarantee for a certain length of time and a proper forfeiture."

The above extract does not show how completely all other bidders are in the hands of LEE & LARNED, for these parties in a letter to a builder of steam fire engines say:

"We take the liberty of addressing you, and saying that we are willing to supply you with such (CARY'S) pumps for the purpose indicated, at a reasonable price, and also with our boiler *or any other patented article or combination* used in our engines, *so as to enable you*, or any other parties whom you represent, to bid in cases where *the specifications require any of those peculiarities*."

A liberal offer truly!

Second, The City would lose nothing, however objectionable the plan of procedure might be, if LEE & LARNED'S patents, for which it stipulates, were really improvements on the best practice. The fact is, however, that the most important features of LEE & LARNED'S engines are not only inferior to those of other builders, but are, in some respects, particularly and essentially bad, according to the current opinion of the best engineers, and as proved by experiment. LEE & LARNED'S engine, the *Cary*, at its public trial at the Bowling-Green, vaporized less than a cubic foot per hour from twelve feet surface.

Now, the best class of locomotive boilers vaporize a cubic foot per hour from four and one-tenth feet of surface, and there have been cases of a cubic foot per hour from two and a-half feet of surface. As to duty, the New-York engines are reported to have been often and signally beaten. The Lee & Larned engine *Southwark* was beaten by six out of seven engines by different builders, at a public trial. The assertion is made by reliable witnesses, that the Lee & Larned engines are "jockeyed" when they show their best results, i. e., that the steam is got up to a high point, and then the feed taken off and a spasm of remarkable pumping accomplished. We do not learn that the engines are as reliable for regular and steady service as those of other builders. Their failure lies chiefly in the bad boiler, and to some extent, probably, in the rotary pump, which is no better than some other rotary pumps, and not so good, according to the current practical and professional opinion, as the reciprocating pump.

Another cause of failure and expense lies in the bad proportions of the engines, if the history of their breakdowns can be credited. The self-propelling features applied to the *Storm* and the *Cary*, (the first of LEE & LARNED'S self-propellers,) and the general arrangement of the entire vehicle, belong to Mr. J. R. FISHER. The steam fire-engine was substantially a rotary pump slipped over the counter-shaft of FISHER'S steam-carriage. The specification required a boiler of 360 feet of surface; cylinders 14 by 7 inches; the total weight, with load, as stated to Mr. FISHER, was not to exceed 10,000 pounds. *For this weight*, Mr. FISHER designed the engines and carriage, the working parts to be made chiefly of steel. But for the sake of beating all other engines, it was subsequently decided to give 480 feet of boiler, and 14 by 7½ inch cylinders, and the total weight was re-stated at 12,000 pounds. To suit the increased weight, some parts were drawn anew, and others, patterns of which had been made to forge from, were directed to be made stouter. But they were made of the original dimensions, and some of them of iron instead of steel. And instead of 12,000 pounds, the *Cary* weighed 15,636 empty, and sometimes over 20,000 pounds loaded. This engine has run but little It has had a front wheel broken, and its pump has burst. The *Storm* has burst its pump, broken its front axle, and its two parallel rods, one radius rod and some minor parts; it has had its third set of wheels and a new driving axle. So far as we can learn, it has worked at three fires. Having found that the rods and other parts did not immediately break, though made of iron, LEE & LARNED built other engines still weaker. The *Southwark* and the *Niagara* both have lighter rods, and their boilers are made of tubes excessively thin, except at the ends. The *Niagara*, on its first trip, had its steering-crank work loose; on the second, a spring-link broke; on the third, another spring-link broke; on the fourth, a spring which limits the lateral motion

broke; on the sixth, the driving-axle, both parallel rods and a crank-pin box broke, and both connecting rods and both radius rods were bent; on the seventh, a piston was found broken; on the eighth, a spring-link broke; on the ninth or tenth, the front axle broke, and since this, other breakages have occurred. So far as we can learn from reliable report, there were breakages in eight of the first ten trips. There may have been intermediate trips and other breakages of which we have not heard. The *Southwark* has broken its driving axle and two springs; its boiler has been so burnt as to be useless; several of its thin tubes were collapsed, and it has been in the Park during the Winter, having failed to give satisfaction in Philadelphia, for which city it was intended. We presume it was in consequence of the breakages of these last built engines, in which these dictators of plans to the City had their own way, that the three-inch axle of the *Storm* has been replaced by a three and a half-inch axle of Prussian steel. As to LEE & LARNED'S hand-drawn engines, No. 8 had its boiler burned so that its repairs are said to have cost from six hundred to eight hundred dollars; and it has had breakages, and spent much time in the repair shop. It is fortunate for people who insist on using boilers that will do scarcely a third the work of the best boilers, and who build machinery of the fragile character above indicated, that they have the law on their side—a law against using the best engines and securing the best results at the least cost to the City.

Thus it appears that the most important business of protecting the City against conflagration, like everything else in which our Common Council has any share, has permanently degenerated into an instrument of private plunder.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Science in the Senate—Mineral Resources of Japan—The Telegraphy of Tempests—How Sap Ascends in Trees—Spontaneous Generation—Have Birds Teeth?—A Modest Savan—Science in America.

When Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, last week opposed the resolution authorizing the employment of a vessel to transport five astronomers to some point where the solar eclipse of next July might be best observed, on the ground that he "could not see that the observation of the eclipse of the sun would enable ships to get into port any sooner," he gave utterance to a vulgar error unhappily not confined to the Senate of the United States. A very little astronomy would have taught the doubting Democrat that observations on the phenomena presented during total eclipses do subserve most important uses to navigation, through their determination of terrestrial longitudes; not to mention their value as furnishing opportunity for the more exact measurement of the sun's distance from the earth, and the determination of the velocity of light. Besides, if there is any one thing which the history of mechanical inventions shows, it is the marvelous manner in which the most purely abstract speculations push to prolific practical applications. There is not a mechanical result but goes back through a chain of antecedents to a theoretical conception, first thrown out, it may be, as a daring idealism. For instance, the ancient Greek geometers delighted themselves with beautiful speculations on Conic Sections: those speculations wrought, after a long series of generations, the renovation of astronomy; and out of this has the art of navigation attained a perfection which it never could have reached otherwise than through the speculative labors of ARCHIMEDES and APOLLONIUS: so that, to use CONDORCET'S illustration, "the sailor who is preserved from shipwreck by the exact observation of the longitude, owes his life to a theory conceived two thousand years before, by men of genius who had in view simply geometrical speculations."

—Developments occasionally arise that show scientists to be, after all, the same manner of men as ourselves—with the same passions and pettinesses. Among the most refreshing exhibitions of this nature is the quarrel still raging between the illustrious astronomer LE VERRIER (whose prediction of the discovery of the planet Neptune ranks among the most august achievements of the human intellect) and the Bureau of Longitudes. It arose out of the complete omission from the official Almanac (*Connaissance des Temps*) of any data concerning Neptune. This stirred LE VERRIER to publish a protest which—being pungent and still untranslated—is worth giving here: "In 1846 a very large planet was discovered to which the name Neptune was given. An astronomer having occasion, say, to make observations on this planet, takes up the official Almanac, for the use of astronomers, (such is its title;) he goes through it, and finds, from the first page to the last, no mention whatever made of Neptune. Recurring then to the *Annuary* of the Bureau, he is fortunate enough to find the elements of the planet's orbit. With the position given, he turns his telescope to the sky, when a new deception awaits him. After prolonged watchings in the locality indicated, no Neptune is to be found! What's to be done? If he succeeds in procuring an Almanac published abroad, he will discover that in the *Annuary* the position of Neptune is false by 100 degrees! Thus of the two official volumes, the one passes over Neptune in silence, the other places it in precisely the opposite direction from its true place in the skies. Conclusion: The *Connaissance des Temps* is of no possible use to astronomers, and a radical reform is urgent." The gauntlet thus thrown down on the floor of the Academy of Sciences, was soon taken up by a score of savage savans, and from planetary perturbations they soon got to personalities, which are apt to be perturbative also. Meanwhile the *salle* has been thronged with an unwonted audience—the gossip-lovers, namely; and at a recent meeting of the Academy, as the scandal-mongers filed out in long procession, DUMAS (the chemist, not the novelist, understand) was heard ironically exclaiming, "Really, I did not know there were so many astronomers at Paris!"

—Among the topics of scientific interest now exciting attention are the researches of Prof. JAMIN, of the Parisian *Ecole Polytechnique*, on the equilibrium and movement of fluids in porous bodies. The new results at which he has arrived afford an explanation of the ascent of the sap in vegetables—a phenomena fo the explanation of which recourse to "vital force" has hitherto been necessary. The Positive Philosophy has taught us to be skeptical as to such metaphysical aids. JAMIN, indeed, regards it as simply the result of capillary attraction. The idea is not new, but it has not hitherto been admitted. To give it probability it needed to show, by decisive experiments, that porous bodies exercise a capillary action *superior to the pressure of the atmosphere*. "This," says the French savan, "is what I have just done." Furthermore, he gives the physical theory of capilliarity, and succeeds in calculating the phenomena of the movement of liquids in trees. They are spoken of in Parisian scientific circles as a series of brilliant physical researches, conducted in a thoroughly philosophical spirit.

—A new example of the important practica results to be derived from the study of Meteorology is announced by the Director of the Imperia Observatory, Paris. In connection with the Director of the Telegraphic System, he has established what he calls the Telegraphy of Tempests The aim is to watch the rise of storms, to follow their course by means of the telegraph, and signa their approach to sea-ports in time to be of ser vice. Thus Havre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., will receive timely warning of the approach of a hurricane, and take measures accordingly. To have subjected the seemingly lawless winds and storms to human prevision is certainly one of the noblest achievements of modern science, and the present plan will give Meteorology a truly human significance.

—From the little known of the internal resources of Japan, it seems probable that a more profitable source of traffic will be found in its mineral than in its vegetable productions. Such is the testimony of Mr. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, who read a paper on the subject at the last British Scientific Reunion. We know that the principal profits of the early Portuguese settlers were derived from the exports of gold and silver. A Japanese political economist, writing in 1708 on the subject, computes the yearly export of gold at 150,000 cobaugs, so that in ten years the empire was drained of 1,500,000 cobaugs, or $12,500,000.

—The new planet has not been officially named but it is already designated as *Vulcan*. Its discoverer, the too modest Dr. LESCARBAULT, has positively refused the fraternal homage of a banquet, which the medical and scientific circles of Paris wished to give him. His letter in reply might have been written by JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU: he says that the banquet would ill accord with his "simple and retired life." Frustrated in this plan, they next asked him to accept a set of astronomical instruments; but these also he peremptorily refuses, so that the committee have been compelled to call on subscribers to take back their money.

—The vexed question of spontaneous generation is being hotly discussed in the French Academy of Sciences. M. POUCHET affirms the reality of spontaneous generation; M. PASTEUR denies it. M. POUCHET proclaims the apparition, under his hands, of infusoria and mucedinea—pure electro-vital products; M. PASTEUR avers that these seemingly spontaneous products are really the development of organic germs in the atmosphere. On the existence or non-existence of such microscopic germs the question must, of course, ultimately rest: here their experiments seem to be far from decisive.

—Have birds teeth? It has long been thought not. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, the illustrious philosophic anatomist, in 1806 first found, in the fœtus of a bird, a series of teeth, which disappear in the adult; and accordingly he admitted a temporary dental system. These first indications of ST. HILAIRE have been followed up by M. BLANCHARD, of the Museum of Natural History, Paris; and from his studies on a certain species of parrot he feels justified in asserting the existence in certain birds of a dental system of an unequal number of teeth.

—The Imperial printing-office of Vienna is soon to issue a series of volumes embodying the results of a two-years' voyage of scientific observation round the world, (in the *Novara*, between 1857 and 1859,) sent out by the Austrian navy. The expedition reports rich contributions to Astronomy, Physical Geography, Geology and Ethnology. It is the first circumnavigatory expedition undertaken by the Government of Austria, and is certa nly a nobler field of enterprise than any in which she has long distinguished herself.

—Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of this City, has been making a series of elaborate and delicate experiments on the platinum metals, which promise to be of high theoretic interest. One of these metals, osmium, seems likely to become one of the most interesting of the elements. It is capable of forming an extraordinary number and variety of compounds.

—URIAH A. BOYDEN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., has deposited with the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be awarded as a premium to any resident of North America who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light, and other physical rays, are or are not transmitted with the same velocity.

—Lieut. MAURY'S important labors on the Physical Geography of the Sea have just been introduced to the French public by M. JULIEN, in an interesting work based on the generalizations of the American savan, and entitled *Currents and Revolutions of the Atmosphere and of the Sea.*

—The idea has just been suggested by a French savan that the vapors exhaled by sick persons, those afflicted with cholera for example, contain animalcules or organic miasmata, capable of bringing on positive contagion.

Where the Rich and where the Poor Pass the Summer.

The season is fast approaching when our wealthy and fashionable citizens will, according to their annual custom, leave the City, and seek a more comfortable and healthy retreat in the country. And what, then, of the poor, whom poverty and the necessity of labor hold prisoners in the City through the hot and sickly season, to whom the spacious and airy houses that the rich forsake, on the comparatively clean streets, would be like so many palaces in Eden compared with their own miserable, crowded and stifling homes, on filthy streets and alleys?

It would be a wholesome thought for the rich and the families of the rich, who, when health, pleasure, or fashion shall bid, can thus leave the City and escape to the mountains or the sea-side, to consider the condition of those they are leaving behind. These inhabit the most filthy streets and alleys, from which, of all other places, it would be most desirable and most necessary to escape during the warm and sickly Summer. They dwell in the most crowded and worst ventilated houses; a whole family, and frequently more than one family crowded into one small room where all must eat, cook and sleep,—often with sick children, and without any possibility of a circulation of air; and where, in addition to the sickening odors arising from the festering filth in the streets, and in addition to the burning heats of Summer, the air within is still further parched by a stove which must be kept hot for washing or cooking.

What a place to live—what a place to be sick—what a place to die in, is this! To these poor creatures what very paradises would be the homes and streets from which the more wealthy and fortunate escape.

Let any person of education or refinement, or one even accustomed to breathe an atmosphere of tolerable purity and healthfulness, leave Broadway and penetrate into the cross and by-streets and alleys; let him visit some of the worst parts of the City, and the most crowded and uncleansed; let him enter the houses, penetrate to the back yards, climb the filthy stairs;—let him do this at *any* season of the year, but especially on a hot Summer's day; let him see and feel how the people live there; aye, and if possible, how they die there too;—let him breathe the air, loaded with the reeking stench sent up by the filthy and sweltering pavements and gutters, and the odors of human perspiration in the close and crowded apartments; let him think what it would be for himself, with his wife and his children, to live there, to be sick there, and to die there, "in that beastly degredation of stink;" let him look upon the sick child or the sick mother, tossing with fever and scorched with the fumes of a hot stove, and sickened by the odors of cooking; and then let him come away and say, if he have the heart, either by his words or his actions, by selfish arguments or cold indifference, that these people shall be left in their wretchedness; that they shall still be poisoned with filth and stifled from want of air; that ten thousand innocent and helpless children shall thus be slowly suffocated every year.

And will we leave those children and these people entirely in their helplessness, and go to our pleasant Summer retreats, wasting in fashionable display and luxurious living the means which might save some of them?—for they will not all wait for our return. Before the middle of September there will be four or five thousand more little mounds of earth in the adjoining burying grounds, covering up the victims of our cruel neglect.

Even in the absence of legislation *something* can be done; and *much* can be done by private individual or associated efforts. And if we felt upon this subject as we should feel, much *would* be done. Much has been done in England by private benevolence to improve the houses of the poor; to ventilate them and make them healthy. If we realized that these people are our brethren—if we, not in word merely, but in deed and in truth, loved our neighbors as ourselves, and acted as we would have others act toward us, were we in like circumstances, we could not refrain from doing something, and doing *much*. But what we do we should do quickly. Humanity cannot *afford* to wait. Disease *will* not wait. *Death* will not wait. The dying *cannot* wait.

"What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "Work while it is day; for the night cometh when no man can work." And when that night cometh, surely it will be something to think of—something to cheer the gloom, that we have saved some poor, industrious mother, and given her health and strength still to toil for her dependent little ones, or preserved alive some helpless children, to be the future consolation and support of their aged parents.

E. Y. R.

The Late Mr. Conner, the Æronaut.

No 18½ THOMPSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Thursday, May 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to correct an error in relation to the decease of my husband, Mr. A. M. CONNER. In noticing his funeral, you state him to have been a member of Pilgrim Lodge I. O. O. F. Such is not the fact. He was not a member of any Society. His cousin, Mr. FRANCIS WHITE, is a Trustee of that Lodge, and, out of kindness to me, secured the privilege of interment in the Society's grounds at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Respectfully yours.

Mrs. A. M. CONNER.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS IN PARIS.

Lamoriciere and Charivari—Feeble Conspiracies—Fancy Balls and Receptions—A New American Amphitryon—Billiards and Berger—Ingenious Speculators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Gen. LAMORICIERE has been delivered over to the tender mercies of *Charivari*, and the sad havoc the facetious journal is making with the brave General's reputation is for the moment one of the principal amusements of the Parisians. Not satisfied with bringing the General face to face with his motley army, and forcing him to commit suicide in order to evade the torments of a civil war in his own ranks, *Charivari* again resuscitates him, in order to make defile before him a series of documents, which place the General in the disagreeable position, not uncommon among great men, of being obliged to swallow his own words. All this amuses the Parisians immensely, and perhaps no one more than the Emperor himself, who now sees himself safely through the Italian plot, and can afford to laugh at its more ludicrous episodes.

While Gen. LAMORICIERE has taken the fatal step which compromises him forever in France, Gen. CHANGARNIER is quietly sunning himself on the public promenades of Paris. We hear frequently of plotting among the returned exiles against the present dynasty, and some arrests were recently made; but the foundation for the arrests turned out to be of the flimsiest character. The sudden zeal of LAMORICIERE and a few of the old legitimist families, who have sent their sons and their money to Rome, is regarded as a sort of hostile demonstration, intended to react through the clergy of France; and people generally, including many of the enemies of the Government, ridicule this feeble attempt at opposition. It has given an opportunity, however, for NAPOLEON to show the few enemies he has left, that he still holds the reins as tight as the day he took them in his hands, and that the time for a successful conspiracy has not yet arrived.

But NAPOLEON, like most monarchs, is assailed with plots of various kinds, and it would be wonderful if he did not occasionally drop into a snare. The history of one lately set for him, and into which he did not fall, has just been told me. Your readers will all recollect the imputed *liaison* of the Emperor with the Italian beauty, the Countess of CASTIGLIONE. The Italians at Paris now pretend that this *liaison*, which existed only in name, was a deep-laid plot to ascertain his Majesty's intentions in regard to Italy; that Madame de CASTIGLIONE was only a political instrument in the hands of the Turin Cabinet; that she drew from the Emperor the desired secrets; that the interview of Plombières was asked for by Count CAVOUR in consequence; and that to the beauty and diplomacy of Madame de CASTIGLIONE are partly due the important events of the last year in Italy.

Whether this history be true or not, a similar attempt, but for a different object, was lately made. A rich banker, the owner of one of the leading Opposition papers of Paris, conceived a plan for arriving at the Emperor's designs in regard to future warlike operations in advance of his fellow-speculators. To accomplish this he brought into requisition another phenomenal beauty from beyond the Alps—one of those strange and interesting beauties that never fail to impose upon the object of their designs. This lady, a titled woman, was to be presented to his Majesty under all the forms required by the etiquette of the Court, and then, relying upon her extraordinary personal attractions, was to manage to obtain a *tête-à-tête* with his Majesty, and to place herself on terms of intimacy with him. The secrets thus obtained were to be turned to account in heavy stock operations at the Bourse, a part of the proceeds of which were to go into the pocket of the fair Marchioness. The time for the presentation was fixed, but the plot in the meantime had become known in the saloon of a celebrated *cantatrice*, the resort of a numerous society of Italians, artists, journalists, literary men, and men of fashion. The Emperor's Private Secretary, M. MOCQUARD, is also often numbered among the visitors at this house, and here this faithful friend of his Majesty learned the scheme in time to arrest it. The presentation never took place. If there are any Bourse advantages to be gained by early intelligence, you may be sure that the hungry people around the Tuileries are not likely to allow it to go to outsiders.

The consumptives and imaginary consumptives of the fashionable world are in great grief about the annexation of Nice to France. Heretofore it was the fashion to say, "I am going to spend the Winter in Italy; I am going to Nice." This sounded well in a saloon, and was a sign of aristocratic distinction Now, to proclaim a journey to Nice would be like going to Montpellier or Avignon—a sort of vulgar voyage to the provinces. Thus the climate of that heretofore renowned resort is menaced with a loss o reputation—and all because the flag which floats over the town-hall has been changed from white, red and green to white, red and blue.

A French *chroniqueur* asks in his paper: "Is there in Europe a mortal so abandoned by the gods as not to have heard of the Grand Fancy Ball given by their Majesties at the Hotel Montijo?" and we might add, or in America either, for by this time the wonders of this ball must have penetrated even the wilderness of the far West. Think of a ball for a thousand persons, which cost $120,000! The Duchess of BERRI gave a ball in 1830, which, for magnificence and originality, remained till to-day unrivaled. The ball of the Champs Elysées was intended to efface the memory of that of 1830, and it would be strange indeed if it had not succeeded, for the last always has the special privilege of being the best. The journals will carry you the details of the magnificence of this Imperial *fête*; they will tell you of the brilliant costumes, of the "character quadrilles," representing the seasons and the elements; of the marvelous decorations of the hotel, of the pantomimic moon and garden, created by electricity and painted canvass; of the supper, the flowers, and even the witty sayings of the disguised princes and princesses. Splendors, surprises and extravagances were heaped, one upon another, in unheard-of profusion.

The Emperor, who favors a certain extent of brilliancy in his Court, does not countenance such extravagances as these. But the Court is surrounded, just now, by a society anxious to dazzle the world with its grandeurs, and he is obliged to yield more or less to this influence. The Empress herself, it seems, is fond of this kind of thing, and in the society to which the Court is allied, and which has absolutely nothing else to do than to amuse itself, Her Majesty finds plenty of counselors, and aiders and abettors, in these attempts to make of the present a Court to be remembered for its brilliancy. Fortunately for a Court with such tendencies, good behavior has thus far been the rule, and, as at present organized, it is not probable that future historians will be obliged to occupy themselves with the scandals of the Court of NAPOLEON III.

There was a time at Paris when the *fêtes*, the houses, the horses, the carriages, the table, and even the coats of an American were the wonder, the admiration, and the model of the aristocratic world of the town. I refer to the late Col. THORN, of New-York. Another American, Mr. PHALEN, also of New-York, is fast inheriting the reputation of Col. THORN, at least so far as regards the magnificence of his receptions. But for the affair of the Hotel Montijo, (or the Hotel d'Alba, as it is also called,) Mr. PHALEN would have carried off the honors of the Winter, in the splendor and costliness of his receptions. They are the wonder of the aristocratic *faubourg*, from which his society is almost exclusively made up.

One of the French theatres has just brought out, with a great flourish of trumpets, a five-act drama founded on the American War of Independence, called *The Phantom Horse*. In this piece we necessarily see a WASHINGTON and a LAFAYETTE, *but particularly* a LAFAYETTE. The piece in fact reminds one of that famous picture in the Palace of Versailles, which represents the battle of Yorktown, and which places the French General, ROCHAMBEAU, in the foreground giving the order of battle, while WASHINGTON stands meekly behind, like an ald-de-camp. In the Phantom Horse LAFAYETTE says and does everything, and it is the French who whip the English, not WASHINGTON and his colonists. But more wonderful still, LAFAYETTE, or rather the American Revolution, is carried so far into this, our century, that the brave young French General is permitted to make allusions to Magenta and Solferino! In a grand scene—that in which LAFAYETTE appears before the splendid court of LOUIS XVI. at Versailles, in 1779, to plead the cause of the American colonists—the author of the play has put in the mouth of the young General a speech of the purest buncombe type—a bombastic tirade which ends by throwing the audience into a laugh—and yet those were serious times and serious subjects. "The Phantom Horse"—the horse is almost a phantom in the piece, he appears so rarely—is got up in the most magnificent style; new music, new decorations and costumes, and a really fine *ballet*. M. MAURICE COSTE, the gentleman who *does* all the *Napoleons* at this theatre, and is rather too small for the *First Consul*, undertakes in the "Phantom Horse" the *rôle* of the gigantic *Washington*. As second fiddler to *Lafayette*, his size is in keeping with the idea of the author.

I saw an item lately in an American paper to the effect that there was some talk of a match at billiards between the two celebrated players, PHALEN of New-York, and BERGER of Paris. It may be interesting to mention, in this connection, that BERGER has just played a game with one of the first players in France, giving him 180 points on a game of 200, and beating him! His adversary played first, and made ten points; BERGER then played, and made 160 points without stopping. They were equal. His adversary then ran 15 points, when BERGER finished the game in making a run of 40 points. They played the French game, with three balls and no pockets. BERGER has just opened the finest billiard room that has yet been seen in France, in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Grand Opera.

A French journal this week spreads before its readers the history of a man who manages to give himself an income of $10,000 a year by buying property in the line of anticipated expropriations for new streets and boulevards, and then sueing for indemnity. But there is an American gentleman here who makes double that sum in the same way; and what makes the coincidence more curious, both are in the habit of heaping anathemas on the authorities of the city for the annoyance to which they are subjected!

The last few steamers from the United States have brought over such loads of travelers that Paris is overrun with Americans. The Hotel du Louvre, the great human caravansery of the Rue de Rivoli, turns away people daily. Among those now at that house are Mr. BUCHANAN, American Minister at Copenhagen; Gen. FAIR, American Minister at Bruxelles; Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, Surveyor of the Port of New-York; RICHARD COBDEN, and innumerable northern princes and members of Parliament. MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Completion of the Cathedral at Florence—The Royal Visit—A Year of Freedom.

From our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, April 30, 1860.

The Florentines have used the opportunity of the King's visit to lay the corner-stone of the front of their Cathedral. Although the great Church has been built some four or five hundred years, it has all that time been wanting in what must be considered its most essential part. The *façade* has been commenced more than once during the long period, but from caprice of rulers or people, the work was destroyed before it had advanced far, and finally left as it is seen at present. The contrast between the present shabby wall of stained and dilapidated plaster and the rest of the building is extreme—not to say painful. The whole exterior up to the base of the dome, except the unfinished portion, is as beautiful as it can easily be made, with a mosaic covering of rich colored marbles. The present generation of Florentines have for a long time been dreaming over a plan for the front, but had not contributed much money towards paying for the work to be done until a year or two ago. About that time a Society was formed to raise funds and to direct the enterprise, of which the then Hereditary Grand Duke was made the chief officer. One rich citizen commenced the subscription list with a handsome contribution of one hundred thousand Tuscan pounds, or about fifteen thousand of our dollars. Other sums have been given, and the King the other day, after laying the corner-stone, added about twenty thousand dollars more. The estimated cost of the work is something like two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or sufficient to build a first-class Protestant church. Now that the enterprise is taken hold of with real energy, there can be no doubt that the funds will be raised, and this noble monument, not only of Tuscan, but of Italian pride, in a few years completed. When his Holiness Pope PIUS IX. was here in 1857, he put in its place the foundation stone of the front of the Church of Santa Croce, and already the scaffoldings and handsome marbles which they conceal have climbed half way up to the roof of the venerable pile. When the cathedral front is actually in progress, the people here—who really love art, and take pleasure in seeing an enterprise both large and handsome going forward—will have added to their daily enjoyment a new element of happiness. It would be well if every great centre of population had its grand monument in progress, which it would take at least a generation to build. With what feelings of hope, and pride, and love, and wonder, would be watched the slow but steady advancement of a work raised to the honor of God, or some truly great benefactor of society. How, with pleased thoughts, would men from day to day contemplate the structure, as it grew stone by stone into its harmonious and sublime proportions!

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone by the King was short and simple, and soon over; but many others, though more imposing, would be less interesting to the citizens of Florence, or even to a spectator from some other country. The scene was before mid-day, and the great vault and dome of the cathedral were darkened and then illuminated with at least ten thousand candles. Along the nave and aisles, in the chapels, under the arches, and far up in the deep abyss of the cupola, flickered and glimmered a very firmament of wax and tallow constellations. Below, was crowded what seemed to be one-half of the population of the town; the admiration of all divided, for the moment at least, between the very novel and handsome illumination, and the King sitting upon a throne which had been raised by the side of the altar. After the stone had been lowered into its place by the hand of the King, with the aid of a derrick, looking very pretty, with its covering of crimson damask and gilt chain, the ceremony was continued with the act of consecration at the altar; the Archbishop officiating. The organs played, incense rose, drums beat, the eager people stretched their necks to the fullest extent to see over the heads of the soldiers, and all appeared to feel happy that the first step had been taken under auspices which promised a favorable fulfillment.

The King is still here, and has been very busy every day whisking from one to another of the second-class Tuscan cities, such as Siena, Pisa, Lucca, Arezzo and Leghorn. Everywhere he is received with that spontaneous and heart felt enthusiasm which cannot and should not be repressed, and of which the object is so truly worthy. The receptions by the King at the Pitti Palace have been of a more popular character than has been known in that regal pile for a long time before. If not as democratic as those given at our President's House, they were sufficiently so, as the invitations were scattered in thousands. The Sovereign maintains here an equipage which is just creditable for his State, and in keeping with that unpretension in such matters which belongs to his character, and which, joined to his genuine heroism, has won for him his universal popularity. The covered and gilded coaches of the late Grand Duke, with other festa baubles of that sovereign, have been left to their repose in the places where they were last laid up. In a day or two the King will set off for Bologna, and present himself for the first time to his eager subjects of the Romagna. Preparations are making at every point to give him a welcome, and his progress will continue to be, as it has been, a prolonged triumph.

A year has passed away since Tuscany entered upon its new career of political life. On the 27th of April, 1859, the sovereign of this Province, rather than concede to the reasonable wishes of the people, fled to a foreign and hostile State—not for protection against his own subjects, as he falsely claims, but to seek the weapons with which to chastise them. Feeling confident that Austria, with her splendid army, was to triumph in the great struggle then impending, LEOPOLD II. expected to be brought back to his throne, as in 1849, by twenty or thirty thousand German soldiers. His long-suffering people had only asked that he would forget that he was an Austrian Prince, and remember only that he was, and might continue to be, an Italian Sovereign. They humbly prayed him to abandon his friendship for, and dependence upon Austria; to give up his policy of neutrality, form an alliance with Piedmont, and embrace the national cause. They asked him to give proofs of his patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the Italian people, by sharing their new hopes of independence and national existence, and stand by them in the new trials with which they were menaced. LEOPOLD, with a blind infatuation and a fatal imbecility, chose to cast his fortunes and those of his dynasty with the enemy, and abide the consequences. The issues of the war, not less than the subsequent issues of peace, have convinced him of the error of his decision. The vicissitudes of the past year have been many and perilous in Northern Italy, but they have all finally been fortunate. The National cause has prospered almost beyond the hopes of the most enthusiastic patriots. What has been achieved in the short time, if allowed to stand, is a sufficient compensation for half a century of patient and tearful watching. Austria has been driven out of a portion of Italy, and her influence destroyed in another portion, and the more legitimate moral control of Piedmont is taking its place in the rest of the Peninsula. These Northern Provinces are united under a single head—a union which time must consolidate—and many improvements in administration have already been made. Providence seems to have specially favored the country by giving to it men who are equal to the requirements of the occasion. To make the difficulties less, the people are patient and watchful, and preserve a commendable self-control, while they are quick to lend their aid. There is only required the exercise in the future of a large measure of the same moderation and firmness, with courage and energy, to enable them to accomplish all their plans. Whatever new advantages may yet be obtained in the rest of Italy, Tuscany certainly has already achieved much at a small cost, and the 27th of April, the anniversary of her independence, must ever stand as a memorable day.

A. P.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

The Weather—The Bay of Naples—The Insurrections—A Visit to the Subterranean Cities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

It is one week since we arrived in Naples. A week of such dismal alternations in weather as only the "finest climate of the world" is able to boast. The sides of old Vesuvius have been so veiled by rolling clouds, that the smoke he gets up, on his own hook, is quite lost to the admiring public. Even at night, the great fiery lava-spot upon his breast, which looks as though some Cyclopean smith had left his forge-fire smouldering, has been often hidden by mists and rains. The bay and sea have put on their "caps," and these cowardly Neapolitan sailors have run by dozens with their sloops and schooners into the docks of Naples or the harbor of Pozzuoli.

Yesterday was a convalescent day, and to-day's doing quite as well as could be expected. And the weather being thus disposed of, we are at liberty to turn to less important matters.

I must add, however, that this past Winter has been, in Italy, as well as everywhere, "an unprecedently severe" one. (Did you ever go anywhere, dear N. Y. T., and not meet with that fact?) It is calculated to undeceive the credulous traveler, whose idea of Italy has been mainly oranges, cloudless skies and ultra-marine water, to find that snow falls in Florence and Rome, and winds blow in Naples, with a laudable imitation of New-England energy. This peerless bay is beautifully blue on great occasions; but, ordinarily, it seems to be green and brown. It seems like some country dandy, who goes in sensible homespun all the week, and blazes forth on Sunday, in the concentrate glory of swallow-tails and brass buttons.

The monotony of the past week has not been enlivened by political news. Rome is freedom itself compared with Naples. In the former city, there is really a remarkable liberty of speech. The Government has not *gens d'armes* enough to arrest, nor prisons enough to hold, all who wag impious tongue against its authority. But here is stagnation and silence. I wrote you in my last that there was an insurrection in Switzerland. The Governor of Palermo issued soon after, (or perhaps just before,) a proclamation to the loyal inhabitants of that town, in which he thanked them for the firmness with which they had resisted and suppressed the treason which threatened to deluge their fair land with blood. I have heard of no official document since this. The subject seems to be ignored. An English vessel, touching here, brought the news that Messina was being bombarded; and the general belief here seems to be, that the attack was successful, and that the city is now again in the hands of the Government. Indeed, many think that the whole insurrection is totally crushed out; but the fact that seven additional steamers, loaded with soldiers, left for Sicily day before yesterday, does not agree with that hypothesis.

The King is still here. He only makes his appearance when he rides out, for he never goes to the opera. After his accession to the throne, he went several times to the San Carlo, but was persuaded by his mother-in-law, to whom he is a perfect slave, that it was a vain and wicked amusement; and he gave it up entirely. The ascetic old lady is the real "King of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem." It is her doing that all the Venuses in the Muses Borbonica are locked up where no one can see them; that one of the finest cabinets of coins in the world, and many of the antiquities discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii are similarly inaccessible; that the ballet-dancers at the San Carlo wear blue don't-mention-ems, &c., all which eminently modest precautions are taken in a city where the estimable dowager saint must see, in a single ride along the quay, or in the finest streets, more specimens of "the nude" than Museum and Cabinet and accumulated statuary of the city could furnish. If she had been one of the Boston Academicians, it is easy to see what she would have done with PAGE'S Venus.

We have of course visited Herculaneum and Pompeii. The excavations at the former place have, I believe, entirely ceased. The material is much more difficult to dig in than the soft ashes and lava of Pompeii, and the city lies so nearly under modern Portici, that excavations are attended with danger to the inhabitants overhead. But Pompeii is open to the sky, admirably situated to escape the settling of water in the works, and free from all modern superstructions. Therefore it might be supposed the work of exhuming the golden age of Roman civilization, and reading its records, is carried on with vigor and success. Alas! let some supporter of the Bourbons (if any such yet live) look on the *quarter* of the city which is the result of the constant labor of 110 years, and calculate how long it will be before the remaining three-fourths come to light, and he will be obliged to own that this dynasty is not great in this department. The maps of Pompeii, which are complete enough for 1860, bear date 1858. Indeed, the appropriation of $5,000 a year for the work, is hardly more than sufficient for the preservation of what is already uncovered. And yet it would seem as though the business, actively prosecuted, were a profitable one. The jewelry, statuary, bronzes, mosaics and paintings which are constantly discovered, are treasures almost impossible to estimate in money. But the Queen Dowager takes little or no interest in digging up wicked heathen relics. According to her ideas, a Venus is much better under ground; and as for the King, his Bourbon nose seems to be but a handle by which he is led.

The poor little Queen pines for her German home She is a Bavarian princess. Her two sisters married respectively the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. They enjoy the gayeties of European courts with a zest for which their family is distinguished; but the sister here in Naples is shut up with a morbid husband, and that strange, stern Dowager, and, between the two, seems likely to die of *ennui*.

There are few Americans in Naples now; but plenty of English. The American sloop-of-war *Macedon* lies in the bay, with the English frigate *Cæsar*.

There is no other news of importance which I have in my power to tell. In a day or two I shall start for the north, and, in spite of the "lovely climate" I leave behind, I expect to breathe freer outside this blighted country.

R. W. R.

FROM GREECE.

Interesting to Antiquarians—Progress of the Excavations.

The old and well-known site of Athens continues to offer as rich a field for exploration as the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. You cannot dig a trench anywhere within a mile of the citadel without coming upon some fragment of an ancient edifice, and every spadefull of earth is sure to contain a dozen bits of old pottery, often with a name or a design of some kind upon their sides. Some localities are particularly rich. Such was a spot on which the Athenian Archæological Society chanced to light a few years ago; where was found a collection of inscriptions all more or less mutilated, but some of them of remarkable interest. Within a comparatively short time the Government has begun a thorough search for the relics of antiquity which might yet be discovered on the platform of the Acropolis, in the vicinity of the Parthenon and Erechtheum. Some extracts from the last report of the General Superintendent of Antiquities, Mr. PITTAKES, contained in the *Journal of the Studious*, published at Athens, may be read with pleasure by the readers of the TIMES: "During the months of October, November and December, the archæological excavations in the Acropolis were prosecuted on the southern side of the inclosure. This entire side was uncovered, and everywhere appeared the upper courses of the Cimonian Wall. This wall is built of stones of tufa laid in six rows, so as to form a wall five French metres in breadth. The empty space within the wall, and between it and the descending rock, the ancients filled with chips of stone and ruins of various old edifices. Having made a very slight excavation here, I found a fragment of a bas-relief of ancient Æginetan workmanship, representing horses drawing a chariot. Its execution, like that of all works of Archaic sculpture, is stiff, sinewy and harsh. It resembles closely the bas-relief of Ceres placed at the entrance of the Acropolis, and seems, indeed, to have formed a part of it. After the conclusion of the examination of the vicinity of the Erechtheum, I design making a more thorough search in the spot I have just mentioned, where I anticipate rich and curious discoveries. For, as I have said, it was filled with relics of the time before the Persian wars, with remains of ancient temples, altars, and other works of sculpture and the plastic art, and architecture,—works which they deemed useless, but which we, in our lack of the wealth of ancient art, in which they abounded, consider extremely valuable." Next, Mr. PITTAKES tells us, workmen were employed on the northern side of the citadel, beginning with the *temenus* of the Erechtheum. On the very second day, some votive tablets and three decrees of the people rewarded their toils. These were followed by the disclosure of the pedestal of a statue of CAIUS JULIUS, son of NICIAS LAMPREIUS. But the most valuable result attained was the discovery of a colossal female statue, clad in a long tunic, and seated upon a rock, which it is easy to see was intended to be a miniature representation of the Acropolis itself in its original state. It is therefore conjectured to have been a Minerva *Polouchaus*, or "Guardian of the City," and to have served as a sort of guide to the devotee who approached the revered shrine of the goddess. The upper part of the figure is, as in so many other cases, sadly mutilated.

Investigations of equal importance have been made by the Archæological Society, on the site of the famous *Nous Pœcile*—whence the *stoic* philosophers derived their name—which the Government recently bought for the purpose. This structure was probably ruined during the siege of Athens by the Roman Gen. SYLLA, but subsequently restored and adorned by the Emperor HADRIAN. The floor of the western portico, constructed of variegated marbles, has been exposed to view, with the base of one of the columns yet remaining in its original position. Besides this, there were found a great quantity of the tiles of baked clay that covered the roof, water-spouts such as were placed at the corners above the entablature, together with much charred wood—proving that the building was destroyed by fire. Three helmets of brass, with fragments of statues made of the same metal, were among the most recent acquisitions.

A FRESH INSTANCE OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

An anonymous writer in a recent issue of one of the principal New-York dailies, in the course of an attack upon that venerable American missionary, Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., wherein we can scarcely find a single statement that approximates to the truth, affirms that in Greece there prevails the utmost extent of religious liberty. For a refutation of this assertion we need not refer to the well-known legal opinion given by Hon. Mr. MASON, in his official report published by order of the United States Senate. The Armenian *Star of the East*, under date of March 19, (31st United States) 1860, mentions another of those already too frequent and high-handed viol

THE WONDERS OF WASHOE.

Notes of Explorations made in that Marvelous Region.

The Men, the Mines and the Mode.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 26, 1860.

By Overland Mail, of Monday, the 22d instant, I sent you some notes of personal observation [illegible] Washoe silver region of Western [illegible] but the "Pony" Express is likely to [illegible] rival, and the readers of the TIMES are not accustomed to waiting for the news an hour later than the first in which human agency can lay it before them, I have concluded to embrace this opportunity also of communicating with you. There is scarcely room to doubt that the Washoe country is to be the mineralogical wonder of the world, and I am sure your readers will be glad to get the naked facts in regard to it from the pen of one who, I have the vanity to believe, they were accustomed to rely upon in former times for reliable information.

When returning, in 1858, from my tour to Salt Lake, in the interest of the TIMES, I traversed Carson Valley, which is approached through as desolate and forbidding a strip of country as lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, if we except the absolute deserts of burning sands. Little did I then suppose that within two years that region would be peopled by thousands of enterprising men, whose energy and research are rewarded by proprietorship in mines of silver exceeding in value anything ever heard of before. In a spot, the loneliness of which I distinctly remember to have noticed a year ago last August, where not a hunter's cabin even was to be seen, now stands "Carson City," a prosperous, thriving settlement, which is destined to be the principal town, the grand dépôt, and commercial centre of the Washoe silver region. Carson City, distant about 125 miles from Placerville, California, or say 275 from San Francisco, is reached by a road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, traveled by stages during the Summer months, and easily passable by pack-trains throughout the Winter. After descending the Eastern slope of the Sierras, and traversing Carson Valley its whole length along its Western edge, we cross a low, sandy ridge bounding it on the North, and descend into Eagle Valley. In this valley, which is not more than three or four miles in length and breadth, s ands Carson City. The old road from Salt Lake does not pass through Eagle valley, but winds along the foot-hills bounding the eastern side of Carson valley, in sight of and perhaps five miles distant from Carson City. A better site for the town could scarcely have been selected. It is located upon a perfectly level plain, within half a mile from the hills bordering Esgle valley on the southwest, abounds in most excellent water, and has inexhaustible supplies of timber and firewood near at hand—although the convenient forests are mostly, if not entirely, taken up by private parties. The soil, too, is fair, and with suitable cultivation may be made to produce a large variety of vegetables and fruit. The town is has been regularly laid out into blocks, with a spacious plaza in its centre, twice the size of Portsmouth-square in San Francisco. The lots are each 30 feet front by 80 deep, and on the Plaza have been selling at from $70 to $150 per front foot. The most available lots for business purposes have been taken up already, and the prices demanded for the remainder are considered by many as much too high. There is no doubt that the tendency of these high prices is to retard the progress of the town.

I should judge that Carson City already numbers some 150 habitations—a few of them constructed of stone laid up with mud, some others of wood, but still more of cotton and canvas stretched upon the rudest sort of frames. Could lumber be procured for the purpose, the improvements would be rapid and far more substantial. At present there is but one lumber-mill in the vicinity, and months must elapse ere it will have any serious competition to contend with. This single mill is located about 2½ miles from Carson City, in a cañon of the mountain, just in sight of the town, and in the edge of a 650 acre lot of fine large timber, belonging to the establishment. This mill belongs to HENRY GREGORY and JAMES RIDDLE, both of San Francisco. Both these gentlemen will be remembered by Californians at the East, as they have been long and prominently identified with San Francisco.

They certainly have a splendid property in their mill, which runs by steam power, cutting 8,000 feet per day, selling at from $45 to $100 per M. at the mill, and averaging at least $70 per M. At present the mill is run only 16 hours of the 24; but it is contemplated soon to keep it in operation night and day, thus turning out about one-third more lumber than it now supplies. Were the capacity of the mill four times as great as now, it could not supply the demand. At Virginia City the price of lumber is about $300 per M. for their choice—the teamsters charging $100 for hauling it eighteen miles! Of course this harvest for teamsters cannot last long, as plenty of feed for draft animals will soon be had, and the teams on their way across the mountains with merchandise, will speedily offer a lively competition in the business of transportation between the mill and the neighboring towns. It does not seem probable, however, that the price of lumber will decline materially for a year to come, unless the "bottom falls out" of Washoe altogether, which nobody here anticipates.

There are many reasons for anticipating that as the silver mines are developed and regularly worked, Carson City will become the favorite place of residence for the families of those engaged in the silver works, who desire to have their households near them. The immediate vicinity of the mines is not considered suitable for comfortable residences, because of the disagreeable and variable winds prevailing there, as well as of the water, which at Virginia City is unpleasant to the taste and impregnated with arsenic and other deleterious substances. Already there are quite a number of ladies residing in Carson City, and many children. A school-mistress is also on hand, a press in successful operation, and a church e fifice and jail may be speedily looked for.

Until quite recently there was no lime in Carson Valley; but, not long ago, Mr. HUSSEY, of San Francisco, found a quarry of limestone, from which he is burning a very excellent quality of lime. The quarry is only about a mile distant from the city. Mr. HUSSEY has also taken up an extensive quarry of excellent granite, distant two miles from town, and from which he is taking stone to be used in the erection of warehouses already contracted for. I shall be greatly disappointed if a year or two does not show us a most prosperous and respectable town at Carson City.

I left Carson City, for Virginia City, the grand centre proper of the silver mines, on the morning of the 13th inst.—within a week after the severest snow-storm of the season had expended its fury. The weather was so warm that the snow had already quite disappeared, except in the higher peaks of the surrounding mountains. Leaving Carson City our road crossed the flat for a distance of four and a half miles, when we reached the bank of Carson River, here perhaps fifty feet wide. Upon the bank of the stream we found "Empire City," consisting thus far of two well-filled ice-houses and a single edifice, embracing a dwelling, store and bar all under its roof. The ambitious christening of this emoryo "town" constitutes the only present evidence of its future greatness. It has plenty of lots staked out, however, and all it needs is buyers.

At Empire City the road left the plain, beginning the gradual ascent by which we reach the elevated site of Virginia City, a little northeast of Carson City, and probably not more than ten miles from that point in a direct line. Thirteen miles from Carson by the stage-road, we struck Silver City, which is a busy-looking mining settlement, perched in a ravine between two mountains, perhaps half way up the pass. Here we found about fifty cabins, tents, shanties, and "stores" without any goods to sell, having been completely cleaned out. Everybody seemed good-natured, the gamblers and groggeries were driving a pressing trade, no man—no matter how seedy his apparel or careless of his personal habit—seemed to estimate himself as worth less than $50,000, and "old '49" appeared to have awakened out of a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep. The gold diggings in this vicinity were located in the ravine, through which meanders a little stream. Now silver is the object of universal search. Silver "claims" lie in the hills all about Silver City. The "indications" are considered very fine in this neighborhood, and the hill-sides and tops are perforated with numerous shafts and tunnels, excavated in search of the glittering ore.

You ask me what are "indications?" This term is applied to those geological evidences, found upon the surface of the earth, suggesting the probability that a vein of precious metal is to be found in the neighborhood. They consist chiefly of outcroppings of rocky ledges, in which a stratum of quartz is found. Wherever this quartz is discovered, it is examined and tested. Sometimes a narrow streak of disintegrated or decomposed quartz is seen, not more than an inch or two in thickness, and of a darker color than that which faces it on either side. This is the silver vein. In other cases, it is difficult to distinguish in the outcroppings any distinct vein. In such cases, if the rock by its color indicates the presence of metal, specimens of it are chipped off and tested by acid or assayed by fire. When silver is found even in small proportion in this surface rock, the general plan now is to sink a shaft perpendicularly at such point that it will be likely to strike the supposed vein from ten to thirty feet below, with a view to ascertain its value at that point. In other cases horizontal tunnel's are cut for the same purpose. At first glance over the country hereabout, one is led to suppose that vast sums of money are being invested in these experimental shafts and tunnels; but when we learn that it only costs from $75 to $200 to make these practical tests, it will be seen that the experiment is far from costly.

Leaving Silver City, we soon pass through the Devil's Gate, a narrow gorge in which lies our road. Here, too, are *believed* to be valuable mines. In both the places named, the "indications" are very flattering, but no silver leads have yet been developed, so that it can be asserted as a demonstrated fact that they are immensely valuable. For myself, however, I have little doubt of it, in view of the results obtained from surface ore.

Gold Hill, of which we have heard so much, we passed about a mile and a half below Virginia. It also is quite a busy and prosperous looking settlement. Here, too, were rich gold diggings; and some of the tunnels are bringing out fabulous amounts of gold every day. As high as $1,000 has been taken from a single bucket of dirt; and the bits of quartz washed out in the pans of visitors to the mines are full of gold, visible to the naked eye. W. C. MARLEY, formerly of San Francisco, while in the Bower's tunnel the other day, took up a handful of the pay dirt, but being refused the [illegible] provided with scrupulous care, to prevent the abstraction of the smallest quantity of its auriferous earth. I understand that the value of the gold depreciates rapidly as the digging descends—the metal containing a constantly increasing proportion of silver. One of its owners anticipates that they will strike a new "lead" below; but that, of course, is the merest conjecture, encouraged doubtless by the fact that some other localities in this region rich gold placers have been found to overlie ledges the outcroppings of which prospect silver.

At last our tedious journey by stage was at an end, and we arrived at Virginia City, which we found alive with San Francisco acquaintances. Worrying our way through the crowds that thronged the streets, we reached our quarters, and prepared to launch out in the wild flood of excitement which marked the streets. As the town has been frequently described, I will only stop to say that it lies at the foot of "Mount Davidson," the high hill traversed by the Comstock lead, or rather by that part of it which is now being developed by the Ophir and Spanish Companies. Already the town contains about 400 habitations, and a population of probably 2,000 souls. The scarcity of building material necessitates a somewhat ragged and very unsubstantial style of building, but that time and increased facilities will remedy. The upper street of the town runs within 100 feet of the Ophir and Spanish works, and parallel to the ledge. It is a matter of question whether the town will not ultimately be located two or three hundred yards further down the slope, where eventually the tunnels by means of which the mines must be worked will undoubtedly deposit their treasure.

Mount Davidson is one of the highest eminences in this part of the country. From its top we get an admirable view of Washoe Valley and Lake, of Steamboat Valley, Carson Valley and river—the twenty-six-mile desert, and many other points. The great elevation is a matter of no little importance to the future of the Comstock lead; because, should the mines prove profitable to work at great depth, their elevation assures us that they can be readily and effectively drained.

If I recollect aright, it was only in July last that silver deposits were first found here. Within a hundred yards of the ledge in which lies the Comstock lead, there were profitable placer diggings, parallel with the ledge. A miser working his way up this placer found his rocker invaded by a black substance which all his efforts failed to wash out. In despair, he complained that "this black stuff" had got into his gold and spoiled his work. The black substance proved to be pure sulphurets of silver; and when that was ascertained, it was the most natural thing in the world to look for the vein and find it in the ledge of rock which cropped out a short distance up the hill-side. The progress of investigation which slowly developed this new source of mineral wealth to the attention of our people is already matter of history. In a few months claims originally bought for a few hundred dollars ran up to a market value of $1,000 and $1,200 per foot. The question is constantly asked as to how this measuring by foot is counted. Let us explain. The Comstock lead runs north and south. Each individual original locator of a claim was entitled to and took up 200 feet *in length* of the vein running north and south. For convenience sake, three, four, five, six, or more parties united their respective claims, and formed companies. Thus the Ophir Company was formed by parties holding 1,400 feet in length of "lead"—or, in other words, seven original claims; and when a purchaser now buys 100 feet in Ophir, he buys, in fact, one fourteenth of the entire mine, with all its property, facilities, machinery, incidental rights, advantages and liabilities. Thus if the Ophir loses a certain 500 feet of its 1,400 now in dispute, each owner of the twelve feet nominally, will in fact, own less than eight feet, or in that proportion. The proper way of designating the respective interests of parties, would be by dividing the stock of the companies into shares.

There is a natural curiosity to learn the ground upon which the claim of the 500 feet of Ophir above alluded to is disputed. The facts are substantially these: the 500 feet in question were for some purpose or other made over to other parties, with the express intention and understanding that it should be returned to the Ophir Company at proper time. It was deeded in trust, in fact, for a temporary purpose. It is now charged that the trustees violated faith, assumed absolute ownership of the property, and sold it out to other parties. If these are the facts it is difficult to see how the Ophir Company are to recover the 500 feet. They deeded it regularly to other parties, that deed was recorded regularly, and the parties named in it deeded it to others. The forms of the law are all complied with, and no matter how glaring the swindle, it would seem as if the Ophir Company must submit to it. But they still have 900 feet left, which, if half as rich as it has promised hitherto, will yield abundant wealth to all now interested. Among the fortunate owners of this Ophir mine is our friend "PONDERS," who writes occasionally to the TIMES, and who could to day sell out for $60,000 cash what has cost him almost nothing. What do you think of that, for a man who dabbles in newspapers?

I examined the Ophir Company's mine in company with Capt. DALL, of San Francisco. We found a shaft had been sunk from the out-croppings to the depth of say 50 or 60 feet, following the dip of the ledge at an angle of perhaps 50°. Descending the shaft we penetrated the drifts, at which only two men were at work by dim candle-light. To say that we were amazed at the richness of the mines is to give but a faint idea of our emotions. At a depth of 40 feet the stratum of quartz containing the ore spreads to the width of 10 or 12 feet, although only an inch or two in width at the surface. The quartz became bluer in color as we descended, is soft, and easily mined by use of the pick alone. On every side we found the ore in heavy masses, and in all grades of quality, from that which would assay $200 or $300 to the ton, to masses of black sulphurets so pure and so rich that they could be rubbed to pieces by the naked hand. The vein of ore is irregular in its course and size. It is safe to say that its average width is two feet, while half of that width may be set down as ore, such as has assayed over $4,000 to the ton. Occasionally we found pieces abounding in threads of pure silver, and I brought with me specimens that are over 90 per cent. of silver.

The decayed quartz through which the silver vein runs is found rich in gold, much of it paying a dollar to the pan when washed out without crushing. All this material is carefully saved, to be worked over after the necessary machinery has been obtained. If means of bringing water to Virginia are not found, this gold dirt will pay for hauling to the Carson or Truckee rivers to be worked, and much of it would pay to send to San Francisco for that purpose. We will not attempt to convey to the mind of the reader an adequate idea of the richness of this Ophir mine to the depth at which it has already been worked. The general law of silver mining hitherto has shown that the veins continue to an indefinite depth, growing richer and larger as they descend. Should the law hold good here, Potosi was but a *placer* in value compared with this Ophir, or the Spanish mine of Virginia city. But it remains yet to be proven whether the law holds good; and prudent men will wait for delmonstration of the fact before taking it for granted.

The Comstock lead is divided thus: The Ophir Company claims 900 feet in one place and 500 feet in another; the Spanish Company 100 feet, the Central 250, the California 250, the Washoe 1,200, the Chollar 1,800. All of these, except the Californis, are getting out ore to transmit to San Francisco. The California Company has only recently struck the paying rock. Of all these claims, none except the Ophir and Spanish have been worked deeper than a few feet from the surface, but, so far as worked, there is no question of their richness. There are in the Comstock "lead" a number of other companies opening their claims, which will be developed soon. The Winter is only recently over, and the snows off, so that work can be done to advantage. Tools and blasting powder have also been scarce. Supplies on their way were expected within a few days, and within a month or two, in all probability, we shall have substantial evidence of the value of each and all of the claims in the Comstock lead.

I also visited and examined the Spanish claim, in company with Capt. D. P. PATTERSON and Capt. DALL. This claim is owned by the brothers MALDONADO, LENT, SHERWOOD & Co., of San Francisco, and other parties. It has been worked a little deeper than the adjoining claim of the Ophir Company; and all that we have said of the apparent richness of the latter applies equally to the Spanish claim. This claim is operated by Mexicans accustomed to working silver mines in their own country, and they opened the vein precisely in accordance with Mexican custom. They have sunk a great square shaft to the width of ten or twelve feet, propping up the roof with timbers, and cutting a flight of steps in the rock on the lower incline, by which they descending the shaft, bring up the ore in hide baskets by a strap passed around their foreheads. The Mexican operatives pronounce the mine *mucho bueno*, and declare it promises to exceed that of any other they have ever seen. If I mistake not, the richest silver mines ever worked in our sister Republic never averaged over $100 to the ton. Yet there are lying, broken up, in front of the Ophir and Spanish shafts, separated in classified piles of different qualities, ready for working up as soon as the proper machinery is procured, not less than 1,000 or 1,200 tons of ore, which it is perfectly safe to say will yield an average of $400 to the ton, and perhaps a great deal more. These, be it remembered, however, are *estimates*, not proved results. I believe them accurate, or at least not over-stated; but I do not offer them as facts to be relied upon, but only as suggestions for investigation by those who desire to operate in mining stocks.

By this time the fame of the Comstock lead has spread all over the United States and Europe; and what everybody now desires to know is whether the available silver discoveries are to be confined to that particular ledge. Until I had examined the country for myself I shared in the very general impression prevailing elsewhere, that no satisfactory indications of valuable silver "leads" had been discovered outside the Comstock lead. The Ophir and the Spanish claims had been fairly opened, and their richness, so far as worked, had been demonstrated by actual production; but all outside claims I had looked upon as mere chance work, in which various parties had become interested in the *hope* of finding silver at some time, but without any such evidences to stimulate their search as led to the development of the Comstock lead. Never was a greater mistake made. The fact is, that there are at least a dozen silver leads already discovered, outside the Comstock, and now held at prices varying from $5 to $75 per foot, which in the croppings *promise* quite as well as did the Comstock when first taken up; while there are others, surface specimens of which assay twice as much as old similar specimens from that famous lead. The Comstock was the first lead discovered, and the only one for some time; but, good as it is, it by no means follows that is the best existing in this region of country. The reader must remember that it was not discovered as the result of search for silver, but purely accidentally; and the geological indications in various other places give greater promise of wealth yet undeveloped than has hitherto been found. Rich as the Comstock lead has proved, I shall not be surprised at the discovery of still richer leads; indeed, I shall be exceedingly disappointed if the next year or two does not reveal to an astonished world whole miles of Washoe silver leads as valuable as those already worked with so much success. That I may not be misunderstood, let me repeat it—that destiny beside of the Comstock has yet been tested to the depth of more than a few feet; but, so far as they have been worked, they have in every instance increased in extent and richness as opened; and my most diligent inquiry has failed to discover a single instance in which a claim wherein the silver vein was well defined upon the surface has failed to increase in value as opened downwards. From these facts the presumption is natural (but it is a presumption only) that, if a lead yields fair returns at the croppings, it will invariably pay well for the work put upon it.

Such are my reflections after a visit to the "Flowery District," in which lie the Rogers and Desert claims, the Lady Bryan, Utah and other claims comprised in what is known as the Mammoth lead. Looking east from Virginia City we see, at a distance of perhaps four miles, a sugar-loaf-shaped mountain, rising apparently from a valley several hundred feet below us, but which, on approach, we find to be still elevated, perhaps a thousand feet, above the valley of Carson River. Within a mile beyond this sugar-loaf lie the mines of the "Flowery District," (I cannot imagine where so desolate a spot has obtained that poetic name,) perched upon high hills, and in every instance capable of easy drainage by tunnels. We examined first the Lady Bryan lead, upon which no work of consequence has yet been done. It certainly looks well at the outcroppings, showing (as indeed do all the claims we have seen where the rocky ledge crops out at all) a distinct and well defined vein of decomposed quartz, easily traced, and manifesting to the least practiced eye the presence of precious ore. This claim has sold as high as $60 per foot, but bad management, and a want of confidence in some of those who are at present identified with it, have reduced its market value materially. This condition of things will doubtless continue or grow worse, until a better class of men come into possession, take the necessary steps to demonstrate the intrinsic merits of the property, and at the same time give to the public assurances of fair dealing.

The Lady Bryan claim is part of the great Mammoth lead, on which are located the Delta, Utah, Rock Island and West Branch claims. Near the last, and running parallel with it, is a vein be onging to the Dow Company. This is only 200 feet in length, and is said, on good authority, to assay at the croppings $297 to the ton. Of the Rock Island, there are 2,100 feet, and assays of a portion of it have shown a result of $250 per ton. The West Branch Company, (of which J. P. PERKINS, former Secretary of the San Francisco Pioneer Association, is President,) hold 2,700 feet. Mr. PERKINS assures me that assays from the croppings give a result of about $250 to the ton.

Forming a tangent with the Mammoth, lies the Rogers lead, embracing a claim of 3,000 feet, 1,000 of which has been already tested by shafts at frequent intervals. I am assured by M. C. HILLYER, a gentleman of acknowledged integrity, that this lead assays $600 a ton, or which $171 is gold. The work has been suspended here temporarily for want of tools and blasting powder. The vein has been opened only to the depth of eight or ten feet. It certainly looks well, yet the market value of the shares (which has been as high as $100 a foot) is now considerably depressed. The earth covering the ledge containing the Rogers lead is rich in gold, paying $1 to the bucket, and sometimes more.

The Desert Company's claim contains 2,200 feet. This has also been opened to the depth of only eight or ten feet. To the inexperienced eye it does not look as promising as some other of the claims mentioned; but Mr. HILLYER states that the selected rock now taken out pays from $800 to $1,000 per ton. Of course I cannot undertake to mention in detail all the mining claims in that section of the country; and will only add, referring to the Cherokee, lying between Virginia City and the Flowery District, which is claimed to have recently given substantial evidences of its richness justifying a sudden and very rapid rise in the market value of its shares. In each of these cases the silver vein is well defined; and every one of them, so far as tested, tends to establish the rule of increasing value as opened.

But the silver discoveries end not here. In Steamboat Valley, a dozen miles or so to the northwest of Virginia City, (and the site of the remarkable springs which puff and blow constantly like a laborious high-pressure engine,) mines both of silver and of galena have been found, which promise ample reward to those who shall operate them. Again, away off to the eastward, from 25 to 30 miles distant, on the e i e of the Twenty-six Mile Desert, lies the "Nevada District," in which a number of claims have been taken up, containing any quantity of galena, and a proportion of silver such as would set a Peruvian miner crazy, though small compared with the actual yield of the Comstock lead, or the abundant promise of the Mammoth.

Still another district, ten miles south of Virginia, and known as the Blue Sulphur Springs District, is beginning to force itself upon public attention; and judging from the present indications, it will not surprise me at all if it shall prove altogether the richest silver region hitherto discovered. The principal lead there is known as the Whitman, upon which two companies—the Whitman, and the "We met by Chance"—have located their claims. Capt. C. S. WHITNEY, of San Francisco, for whose veracity I need not vouch where he is so well known, assures me, of his own knowledge, that the croppings of this "lead" actually assay $416 to the ton. This, I believe, is more than double the yield obtained from the first assays of the Comstock. It is within the range of possibility, of course, that Mr. WHITNEY may be mistaken; but of his sincerity and truthfulness there can be no doubt. Mr. WHITNEY will be remembered as door-keeper of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., some two or fourteen years ago.

Numerous prospecting parties are now scouring the mountains and foot hills, everywhere, within a circle of a hundred miles around this centre; and every day some one comes in with specimens of rock showing more or less precious metal. A few weeks, at most, will suffice for the discovery and location of every "lead" indicated by outcroppings; but years may pass before we shall have marked all the mineral treasures of this most remarkable section. Much was said a few weeks ago of the Pine Nut lead. This is asserted as lying in the mountains forming the west rim of the basin constituting Carson Valley, to the south and east of Carson River; but I have quite failed to obtain any satisfactory evidence that it exists at all, or if it does, that it has any silver in it. Indeed my most diligent inquiries have failed to procure satisfactory evidence that a single silver lead has been found anywhere on that side of the Carson. Silver *may* have been discovered there; but if so, it is a little singular that I could find no man who even professed to know the fact. To the north and west of the Carson, precious metals in greater or less quantities are diffused all over the hills; but, south or east of that stream, I have obtained no evidence of mineral wealth nearer than the Walker River country.

I have already hinted at the gambling in mining claims, which is constantly going on at Virginia City. Certainly, it surpasses in recklessness anything that ever came under my eye. The streets are thronged by crowds of people every day, all busy as the brokers in Wall-street in a season of inflation. Indeed, except that our mining operations are exuberant in fancy and not over-marked by personal appearance, the scenes at Virginia City bear a remarkable resemblance to those frequently witnessed in the New-York "Bourse," when "Bulls" and "Bears" are engaged in fierce conflict. Thousands of feet of mining claims change hands every day, without the buyers or sellers knowing anything whatever of their real value. Shaft after shaft is sunk in the earth in the mere *hope* that they may "strike something rich," even where there are no "indications" upon the surface to suggest a point of operations. Many of these may prove successful, and pay for the venture; but to the uninitiated, the chance seems about equal to that of diving for diamonds in the Bay of San Francisco. The most common plan of getting these shafts open is this: a company having been formed, takes up a claim, contracts with laborers to open it, and on a point agreed upon, the latter taking a small interest in the claim as compensation for the work. If they "strike" the ore, their interest pays them for their labor; if they fail to find it, the company cannot lose that which they never had.

There is, in addition to this wild, reckless speculation in claims known to have a "local habitation and a name," more or less operating; in others that are absolutely bogus or nearly valueless. Many of the "claims" located upon the recent maps of Washoe, I am confident, consist of nothing more than a hole in the ground where the locators *hope* to find silver if they can get deep enough. There are, too, at Virginia, a number of unprincipled sharps who resort to all sorts of expedients to fan the flame of excitement and make a false impression upon new-comers, just as the stock-pigeons of a gambling hell seek to bewilder and entrap the victim their employers design to pluck. I witnessed such an effort. On the first night of our sojourn at Virginia City, while lounging in a broker's office noting events, any number of "transactions" in mining stocks were "done" before our eyes in a style intended, as we readily suspected, to make us suppose that a man could not go amiss in paying almost any price demanded for shares in various leads. Men almost begged the privilege of paying round sums for various claims which it was easy to learn were heavy at any price; and when they obtained them at last, after earnest negotiation, the late holders appeared to part with them most reluctantly, sighing grievously that they had been foolish enough to part so easily with their fortunes. The thing was over-acted. I did not doubt that the scene had been arranged for our benefit; and by a little investigation the next day obtained the evidence that my suspicions were correct; that the buying and selling was improvised for the purpose of making an impression upon us, and, through us, upon the public, whom BARNUM declares love to be humbugged.

Among the drawbacks to the Washoe ventures there is none more serious than the insecurity of titles. The mining laws have no shadow of validity, except that derived from the strong hand and the common consent of the miners themselves. The United States own the minerals in the soil, but hitherto it has been the policy of Congress to abstain from legislating on the subject, leaving the laws of the miners themselves to free operations. In California the Legislature has given validity to these local laws; but we cannot rely upon the Mormon Legislature to supply this needed protection in the case of the Washoe mines. BRIGHAM and his crew will prefer to stir up discussions among the Gentile denizens of Western Utah; and there is danger that they may attempt to exercise some jurisdiction which shall afford a pretext for troublesome litigation in many cases. The question should be promptly considered, as to whether Congress cannot do something affording some guarantee to the workers of the mine, for without it it is useless to hope for the employment of any considerable amount of the foreign capital needed for their development. It seems to me that a law might be passed by Congress, simply providing that, until otherwise ordered, the mining laws already established in the Washoe region shall be recognized as binding upon all parties. If it is feared that such an Act would cede away the right of the United States to the minerals, the difficulty may be readily met by a simple proviso that nothing in the law shall be construed as vesting rights in any parties overriding those inherent in the Government as the proprietor of the public lands and all the minerals contained therein. If some such simple plan of protection can be agreed upon, a prompt and energetic effort might secure its adoption by Congress before the present session closes.

I estimate the present population of the Washoe region at fully 5,000, and perhaps 7,000. That it will be largely increased, immediately, is not improbable, for the reason that despite every warning and caution, hundreds are constantly flocking thither from all parts of the State—even though they have no definite idea of what they are to do when they get there. It is enough for them that the country is rich, and they seem to suppose that if they can only get there with pick, spade and pan, there can be no doubt of their reaping speedy fortunes. This reckless emigration can hardly lead to much suffering, because the unsuccessful Washoe adventurer can walk back to California in a few days, if unable to obtain other means of communication. But, a few weeks hence, there will return among us hordes of sadly disappointed men—who, in all probability, will hurl bitter complaints at the Press for stating facts which gave them the fever, forgetting all the warnings of the same Press discouraging premature and reckless emigration. It will be a year, at least, before suitable habitations can be provided for half of those now in the Washoe region, because of the scarcity of made lumber. During the Summer men get along well enough in frail tenements of cotton or canvas; but when the Winter comes with its keen blasts, biting frosts and comfortless storms, these shelters from the elements will be found a wretched substitute for the snug cabins and neat cottages of miners, in even the most rugged localities of the California foot-hills. The price of provisions undoubtedly will come down speedily; but rents must continue exorbitant for some time to come. In both Carson City and Virginia City, $125 per month is paid for the privilege of a cigar-stand in the corner of a store; and from $150 to $200 per month is frequently paid for a cotton-covered "warehouse," perhaps 20 feet square, without sign of window, fire-place, or chimney.

Still, with all these disadvantages, hundreds daily start on their way to Washoe. Those of them who have even small capital and ordinary judgment will do well. But a large proportion are miners who carry their blankets and mining implements on their own backs, or who are "packing" through with horses and mules, carrying along two or three weeks' supply of provisions. During the two days occupied in the journey from Carson City to Placerville, I found the road lined with these adventurers, most of whom camp out at night, after the style of the earlier days of California's golden era, illuminating the forests by their countless camp-fires, affording scenes or exceeding picturesqueness. Many of these adventurers, when they find there is no field for them in the silver mines, without capital, will probably push on to the Walker River country, the accounts from which, as a gold section, continue very flattering.

I met also, on my return, numerous pack trains laden with provisions and merchandise of various descriptions. There was a good deal of liquor still on the way, but a large proportion of the articles transported was flour and barley. Of salt or smoked provisions, I noticed very little on the way. Nor is much needed, for nothing will be more plenty in the silver mines than fresh meat, which can carry itself over and cheat the freighting companies out of the five to fifty cents per pound charged for transporting other articles. On our return we met several large droves of very fine cattle, and a number of flocks of sheep on their way over, so there is no danger of famine.

I will only add that Washoe offers a splendid field for Eastern capitalists, who can come here themselves or intrust funds to prudent and reliable agents. California capital is inadequate to the development of the silver mines; and as a consequence it is more than probable that mining claims can be bought months hence for sums such as ordinary energy will draw from the veins themselves every month. Eastern capitalists (I mean men who can spare even $5,000 for the venture) who can take time for a trip hither, will do well to try it. It will cost them but little, and the jaunt alone will afford pleasure and instruction enough to "pay expenses."

S.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house No. 111 Warren-st., Jersey City, to let. Rent $550 per annum. Possession immediately. The whole or part of the furniture for sale.

The house is situated in a genteel neighborhood and about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A first rate horse, 7 years old, with wagon, harness, &c., complete (one concern. The horse can be seen at Noah Taylor's stable, Mercer-st., between Washington and Greene sts., Jersey City.

Apply to A. CLERK,
Passaic Ice Company,
Jersey City, or to
CLERK, GREEN & BAKER,
No. 48 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

TO LET—A MODERATE SIZED THREE-STORY and high-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, situated in a good and very pleasant neighborhood, up town, west side, below 40th-st. The carpets, oil-cloths, &c., will be sold with other furniture if desired. Rent about $750, from which a liberal concession will be made from June 1 to Sept. 1. For particulars, address S. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT BROWNstone building, first floor, basement and sub-cellar, corner of Chatham-st and Broadway, 50 feet by 150 feet; rear on Franklin-alley. Fine northern light and light on three sides. The upper part to be occupied by Messrs. Lathrop & Wilkinson. The premises, vaults, etc., will be put in complete repair. It will be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to JNO. LLOYD & SON, Commonwealth Bank building.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. H. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND STORE, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, well located for any business purpose, with immediate possession. Apply to GEORGE W. FARNHAM, No. 515 Broadway, or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY brown-stone house, No. 74 14th-st., near Unionsquare, nearly opposite the Academy of Music; will be altered into a store if desired. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., second story, front room.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRSTclass 3-story brown-stone houses in 22d-st., between 3d and 4th aves., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Fifter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—NO. 259 GREENE-ST., TWO DOORS from Waverley and Clinton-places; first-class house, in perfect repair, freshly painted, suitable for business, party of gentleman or family; water and gas. Apply at No. 261 Greene st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW AND SUBstantial house with stable and 9 lots of ground, situated on the corner of Broadway and 41st-av., Astoria. Will be exchanged for City property. Apply to JAMES C. RR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE CIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LEASE—TWO LOTS, 145 FEET DEEP, IN front of the Hudson River, between Bank and Bethune sts., to lease for a number of years. Apply to CHAS. SCHULTZ, No. 928 West-st., New York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OR OTHERS.—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 85 Prince st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

NO. 535 BROADWAY TO LET—NEAR THE St. Nicholas Hotel, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st., an elegant salesroom and three other stories, recently occupied by a large millinery establishment, all on advantageous terms.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 153 and 158 East 21st-st., 46x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 34-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 34th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from the South Ferry, two high-stoop, three-story brick houses; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply at No. 114 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTHEAST corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 162 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and country seat at Jamaica, L. I., overlooking the village, bay and ocean, 63½ acres, about 2,000 fruit trees; large mansion 69 by 60, with Corinthian columns and piazzas on three sides, farmer's house, barns, &c.; spring and two ponds. Also, a country seat at Meriden, Conn., 25 acres handsomely improved and well fruited and watered. Apply to J. J. VAN BEUREN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DEsirable Farm, pleasantly situated 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, sheds, &c.; also, small farm house on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.

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Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

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AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 88 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are referred to the proceedings of a meeting of bondholders published in the commercial columns of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 12th of May, 1860, and in the advertising columns of the *Times* and *Herald* of same date; and are requested to send their names, Post office address and number of bonds held by them respectively to JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Chairman of Committee, Poughkeepsie, or to GEO B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York—that they may be hereafter communicated with. By order of Committee.
N. ROSS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, }
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Nezriah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice President, Nezriah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.
WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., }
May 15, 1860. }
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid upon presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., }
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.
W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD Co., }
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860. }
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., May 18, 1860.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The bonds of this Company due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid, with accrued interest, on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, until further notice; or they will be exchanged for first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, at the option of the holders.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company are requested to surrender their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., and receive new certificates, conforming to the act of the Legislature, reducing the capital of the Company.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860. }
JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
N. F PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DANEY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WE, JOHN TAYLOR AND THOMAS B. WILSON, residing in the City of New-York, copartners, under the firm and style of TAYLOR & WILSON, being engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, and bottlers of the same, and of porter and ale, and in said City, do hereby (pursuant to the act entitled "An act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral waters, and others," as amended March 24, 1860,) describe the names and stamped marks upon the bottles used by us, viz.: Some of the bottles for said mineral and soda waters are stamped and marked B. & T., and others stamped and marked T. & W.; and said bottles so used by us for porter and ale are stamped and marked T. & W., No. 127 Reade-st., New-York, and on the opposite side XX porter and ale.
JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1860. THOMAS B. WILSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;
150 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
567 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
201 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
78 field-artillery carriages.
87 620 assorted flints.
316 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
156 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
OPEN TO PRINCESS BAY STATION.
Trains leave at 7:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 11 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8:50 A. M. and 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York—stopping at Garrettson's Lane, New-Dorp, Club House, Gifford's Lane, Eltingville, Annieudale and Pryor's Road.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Princess Bay at 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York—stopping at all the above stations
Parties wishing to arrange excursions for military companies, Sabbath schools, pic nics, &c., can do so by calling at the office, No. 2 Bowling green.
L. F. FRAZEE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	
At 7:55 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 10 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 2:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 5:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M. Albany and Troy about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt: to Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:50 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday, when through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 10th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Nyack. Returning: 7 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BRO'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The swift and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 5 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 12 M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3½ P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 16th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 6 P. M.
WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREEN-PORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE —Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Rirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached; also, a fire bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class coring mill, slotting machine, turning lathe and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic* (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 mile. by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately. And terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a properly well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 36x80 feet, 4 stories, with 1 story building adjoining, 20x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE FINancial department of a foundry now in complete order. The owner, who is a practical mechanic, requires a judicious man, with some money, who is willing to give his time and attention to the out door and office business of the foundry. Inquire at No. 130 East 37th st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SOULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her victim. If you wish truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. N. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and
Southampton two days after leaving Havre.	

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Passage tickets can be had at the following places: Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, Capt. Foster, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 23.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf and Jersey City and the Asia, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail June 6.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, John A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lower rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 21st April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SERRING, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMER OF MAY 19—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—U. S. M. steamship ILLINOIS, Captain S. P. GRIFFEN, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY next, May 19, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of responsible men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BARING, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Barling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEASE'S, "BBB" and STITT'S HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
SLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business heretofore carried on by the subscribers as dealers in wood and charcoal, on the 11th avenue, between 27th and 28th sts., under the name and firm of D. SHALSTEAD & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to DANIEL D. SMITH, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same, and to whom all bills for payment must be presented.
D. S. HALSTEAD,
DANIEL D. SMITH.
In the presence of THEODORE MARTINE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the business of Wood, Charcoal and Kindling Wood on same premises on as favorable terms as can be had in the City.
DANIEL D. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARNERship heretofore existing between MARTIN A. SCOTT and THOMAS B. CHADWICK, under the name of M. A. SCOTT & CO., was on the 11th inst. dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties. The